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REPORT OF COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

In his annual report as commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for 1916, recently issued, Col. Stephen M. Foote, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., points out that after a year's systematic training at this school officers and men should take with them theoretical and practical knowledge of the latest Coast Artillery matériel and methods. "It is impossible to impart the required practical knowledge," the Colonel says, "without the matériel and troops to handle it. Guns, mortars, and carriages of the latest type are to be installed at Cape Henry—near enough to be used by the school. Aircraft of every description will soon be in operation at Langley Field, only two or three miles from the school. But there are other new and important elements of coast defense to be studied.

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ject be taken up practically as soon as possible. With this end in view it is expected that the first anti-aircraft gun available will be sent to Fort Monroe for installation and use in the school and by the Coast Artillery Board.

"Another subject of primary importance that will be taken up and studied in this school is the use of mobile heavy and light guns, mounted on railway cars and motor trucks. In order to acquire and disseminate a practical knowledge of this subject as soon as possible, it is desirable that the first units of matériel of this nature be sent to Fort Monroe for use in tests and development of the system of fire control applicable to such armament. The facilities for handling armament of this nature, including railway tracks and transportation, are available at this post."

Among the recommendations made by Colonel Foote to provide facilities for the school properly to fulfill the objects for which it is maintained, are the following: 1. One railway car with howitzer and mount; firing to be done from car without previous preparation of foundations. 2. One railway car with howitzer and mount; firing to be done from car supported by previously prepared foundations. 3. One auto-truck with anti-aircraft gun so mounted as to be fired from truck. 4. One auto-truck with four-wheel drive, one auto-truck with two-wheel drive, one tractor or caterpillar type. 5. Permanent assignment of the enlisted men necessary to operate the school—care for the buildings and property, run the power plant and printing office, etc.

An increase in the garrison of Fort Monroe sufficient to enable it to handle all the armament in these defenses is also recommended, as the practical work for the school is done by the garrison. Colonel Foote points out, and this increase would be in the interest of both the school and the defenses. We give further extracts from the report as follows:

During the year 1916 there were thirty-nine officers under instruction, including one Militia officer and one foreign officer. Fifty officers, including nine Militia officers, have been designated to constitute the class of 1917, and fifty recently appointed provisional second lieutenants of Coast Artillery are under orders for a systematic course of artillery instruction.

The school is organized into an officers' division and an enlisted men's division. The officers' division has two departments: Engineering and mine defense, Artillery and land defense. The courses of instruction comprise practical exercises, problems, research, conferences, and lectures. Each of these departments has had, theoretically, a regular and an advanced course, but since 1912 it has not been possible to secure officers for an advanced class, and it probably will not be practicable to resume the advanced course for a number of years to come. But in order to keep abreast of the rapid and sweeping changes which are being developed in the European war, it is necessary that specially qualified officers be given

opportunity to devote themselves to the study and application to our service of improved matériel and methods. With this end in view the school board, consisting of the Commandant and directors of departments, will endeavor to determine, during the school year, the ability and special qualifications of each student officer for any definite line of Coast Artillery scientific work. At the end of the year recommendation will be made specifying what officers, if any, give promise of being able to take, advantageously to themselves and to the Coast Artillery service, a higher course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School, to the limit of the facilities of the school and of the instruction that can be given theret.

The work of the department of engineering and mine defense has been very satisfactory and several improvements have been made in the way of progress over previous years. Due to the use of the automobile and automobile truck in the Army and to the very general demand for a knowledge of automobile gas engines and automobile equipment, the course in internal combustion engines has been enlarged to include automobile engines and auxiliary equipment. It is believed that the valuable and extensive equipment of the electrical and mechanical laboratories of the department of engineering and mine defense has had a more extended use during the past year than ever before.

The following is a complete list of the graduates, student officers' class of 1916, arranged according to rank, all being officers of the Coast Artillery Corps:

Honor graduates—Capt. Eugene Rebold; 1st Lieuts. Louis B. Bender, Ralph E. Haines, Fred M. Green, Demar S. Lenzner.

Distinguished graduates—Capts. Nathan Horowitz, Charles O. Schudt, Albert L. Loustalot, Edward N. Woodbury and Thomas C. Cook; 1st Lieuts. John W. Wallis, Joseph F. Cottrell, Reginald B. Crocrot, Willard K. Richards, Ruskin P. Hall and Robert C. Gildart.

Graduates—Capts. Clifford C. Carson, Edwin C. Long, Willis G. Peace, Joseph J. Grace, Walter J. Büttgenbach, John P. Keeler, Edward A. Stockton, Jr., Willis C. Knight and Robert C. Garrett; 1st Lieuts. Ralph C. Harrison, Maurice B. Willett, Fenelon Cannon, Fred Seydel, John T. H. O'Rear, George B. Gorham, Charles N. Wilson, Raycroft Walsh, Franklin Kemble and George D. Holland.

Of the enlisted specialists of the class of 1916, who successfully completed the course of instruction and were issued certificates of proficiency, there were six who completed the Artillery course, nineteen the electrical course, fourteen the clerical course and thirty-eight the radio course. The courses given in the enlisted men's division are such as to fit men for well paying positions in civil life. "If we wish to hold them in the military Service, we must make it reasonably attractive," says Colonel Foote.

CIVIL PREPAREDNESS.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, has accepted the offer, made by Rodman Wanamaker, of New York city, of a Curtiss military type flying boat and a pilot.

Frederick M. MacIsaac, President of the General Contractors' Association of New York City, composed of virtually all the contractors in the metropolitan district, informed Col. Frederick V. Abbot, C.E., U.S.A., recently that the plants of all the members are at the disposal of the Government. The contractors will construct trenches, tunnels, railroads, embankments, bridges, roads and camps and supply men and materials at seven and one half percent above actual cost.

The first division of an emergency canteen service in New York city has been organized under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service, with Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, wife of Colonel Rafferty, U.S.A., of Fort Hamilton, as Honorary Commandant.

TO CO-ORDINATE MEDICAL ACTIVITIES.

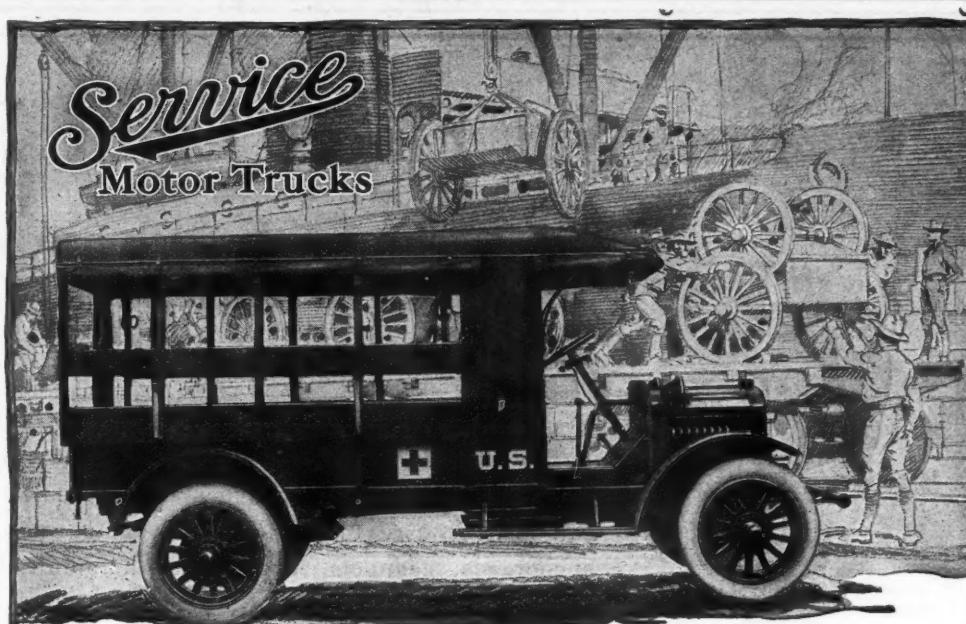
The Council of National Defense made public on April 3 the names of eminent medical men who have been designated as members of a special committee to constitute a "General Medical Board" to aid in the work of co-ordinating the activities of the nation's civil and military medical forces. Eighteen leading specialists of the country are on the committee which will assist that headed by Dr. Franklin Martin. Their names follow: Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U.S.A.; Surgeon General Rupert Blue, U.S.P.H.S.; Surgeon William C. Braisted, U.S.N.; Col. Jefferson R. Kean, director of military relief, American Red Cross; Drs. William H. Welch, Baltimore; Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Richard P. Strong, Boston; Edward Martin, Philadelphia; George E. Simmons, Chicago; Joseph M. Flint, New Haven; Stuart McGuire, Richmond; John Y. Brown, St. Louis; Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Thomas Huntington, San Francisco; H. A. Royster, Raleigh, N.C.; Charles H. Peck, New York city; Winford Smith, Baltimore; William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.

A \$215,000 fund to equip the seven military base hospitals organized in New York city for the American Red Cross has been completed by donations of \$7,296 from the New York county chapter. These hospitals, gifts of the city, will be ready in case of war to serve immediately an army of 300,000 men. Twenty-eight base hospitals are being prepared by the American Red Cross, of which seven are in New York city. In addition some 2,000 graduate nurses are enrolled in the city and within a few weeks nearly 1,500 nurses' aids, trained by the Red Cross, will be ready for service. Serving in the New York units will be some of the country's most distinguished surgeons, including Dr. George David Stewart of Bellview, Dr. George E. Brewer of Presbyterian, Dr. Charles H. Peck of Roosevelt, Dr. Nathan Brill of Mount Sinai, Dr. Samuel Lloyd of Post-Graduate, Dr. Charles L. Gibson of New York, Dr. Frederick Kammerer of German and Dr. W. B. Brinsford of Brooklyn.

D. V. Chisholm, commander-in-chief of the veterans of the Spanish War, has appealed to the thousands of members of that organization to take the present opportunity that he expects "to raise troops in each state to be offered to the Government" as soon as Congress has defined some program. "It is the intention of the national headquarters," said the letter, "to recruit, if necessary, companies in every department composed of experienced men, to be officered from our organization, whose services will be tendered to the Government." Mr. Chisholm estimated at 150,000, the number of men he expected to gather if his plan is put into operation seriously.

THE ENGINEERS PREPARING.

Plans are under way in New York city for the formation of a volunteer engineer regiment, the ranks of which will be recruited from men living in the metropolitan district. A meeting of the organization committee was held on April 3 in the Engineering Societies building, West Thirty-ninth street, and a recruiting office was



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sanction of the finance committee. The commission would be appointed by the Governor and \$2,000,000 would be appropriated for its use under the terms of the bill. The measure is intended to replace three other "preparedness" bills providing war appropriations and for registration of aliens. It would empower the commission to require any public official to perform any duty deemed necessary by the commission; to lease or condemn property, and to co-operate generally with the Federal Government in prosecution of the war.

Besides taking the census of Connecticut's 480,000 men of military age, the committee which had the work in charge announced on April 1 its suggestions as to the proper manner of calling for men to serve. The suggestion is that all the men be divided into classes and that men of one class be exhausted before the next is called. In case war prevents putting the plan into operation the committee recommends that the State be treated as a civilian reserve and the plan still be put into effect. Under this method the first exemption would be the industrial army and the men in it would receive a distinct badge and stand on the same plane as the military forces. The first class of the unorganized militia, after the industrial army is formed, would be those from 18 to 24 years old and who have no dependents; second class, all from 25 to 34 who have no dependents; third class, all from 35 to 44 who have no dependents, and the next three classes of men of the same ages who have dependents.

The Home Defense Corps, a new branch of the New York state military forces, is to be formed to suppress local disorders in the absence of troops and to guard important plants, bridges, culverts, tunnels and waterworks. The corps is to be made up of men over the age of forty-five and of men who for various reasons cannot join the Regular troops. They will receive a uniform similar to that of the Army and National Guard, with a distinctive symbol. The various units of the Home Defense Corps will be formally mustered into the State service by the Adjutant General. They will be expected to serve without pay or expense to the State except when actually called out for duty away from the home station for more than one day. They are to be ordered out only by the Governor upon request of the local authorities.

THE COLLEGES.

The Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., has notified the authorities of Princeton Univer-

STATE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES.

A bill providing consolidation of all state activities under a commission of seven members in the service of the Federal Government in the event of war has been introduced in the Minnesota Senate with the

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sity that a senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be established at that institution to include the 900 students who now are undergoing drill.

The University of California is to have an armory where students can be trained in military tactics. It is proposed to build a one story and attic concrete building near the agricultural hall to cost about \$100,000.

As part of its policy of co-operation with the Government the trustees of Columbia University have passed resolutions to graduate fourth year men in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in January instead of June.

Students in all courses in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., will hereafter be required to take military drill, and it is probable a new company will be added to the Rutgers battalion. A new company was added two weeks ago. Students in the two upper classes will apply for reserve commissions.

At the last meeting of the faculty of Amherst College it was voted to establish a course in military training, the same to be opened at the end of the present spring recess and to apply to the War Department for an Army instructor. In anticipation of this action nearly two hundred students enrolled for the course before leaving on their vacation, and it was stated that the indications were that the great majority of the student body would elect the military work.

The regents of the University of California have empowered the president of the university to offer to the War Department, in the event of war, such use of the grounds, buildings and equipment at Berkeley and Davis as may accord with the plans and needs of the Department in the training of troops. The regents have also formally requested the U.S. Army to establish there a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. A group of some eighty men, of whom about a score are members of the faculty and the rest alumni or students of the university, have organized a Reserve Officers' Training Corps Association.

Seven military bills occupied the attention of the New York State Legislature on April 5 and such progress was made with them that it is regarded as a certainty all will become laws. The Senate passed the Wells bill providing that staff officers of the National Guard must have had previous military experience; the Stives bill, turning the State Industrial Farm into a mobilization camp; the Lockwood bill, giving New York city employees leave of absence with pay while doing military or naval duty; the Foley bill, creating a State Council of Defense was also put through the upper house. The assembly passed the Gardner bill giving county supervisors power to spend money for the support of families of militiamen while in actual service. The Barra bill, making it a felony for persons to spy about armories, arsenals, shipyards, munition factories, bridges, railroads or telegraph stations was reported favorably in the assembly. Urged by the Governor, the legislature rushed through a bill permitting the enlistment of men over forty-five years of age in the reserve militia. The proposed amendment gives the Governor authority to prescribe the qualifications for persons eligible to enlist in the Home Defense Corps.

Establishment of six enormous warehouses for use by the Red Cross as mobilization centers for supplies being collected by that organization were announced on April 6. They will be at Boston, New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans and will be made headquarters for their respective divisions.

The New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-

Hudson has sent to the War Department a telegram signed by Sebastian C. Jones, superintendent, and Major Milton F. Davis, U.S.A., commandant, announcing that the academy is ready to drill, train, and prepare one regiment of infantry. Will furnish camp grounds, training grounds, target range, field officers from faculty, surgeon, drill instructors from cadets, and sufficient old graduates will apply for Reserve Corps commissions to make efficient company officers. "Experience may permit us to extend the above instructions to a brigade," the telegram adds.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

From his letters written before their marriage and from her personal memories of her husband, Mrs. Maria B. Kimball has written a narrative of the life of "A Soldier-Doctor of Our Army, James P. Kimball, Late Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A.," that is especially interesting through its pictures of soldiering in the Civil War and in what may be now called "the old Army" of the days when there really was frontier life on the western plains. The story written by Colonel Kimball's widow has in addition to this a great personal charm and a tenderness of sentiment rarely met with in a work of this kind to an equal degree. Mrs. Kimball sketches the boyhood life of her late husband, his sudden transition from the life of a student at Hamilton College at the beginning of the Civil War to being a medical student and then a commissioned officer in the Army after getting his degree. From thenceforth, until his death in 1902, after being retired with the rank of colonel, his life was devoted to the work of the Service, most of his duty being with troops in the West save during the Spanish-American War, when he was stationed at Governors Island. We cannot recall in all our reading of biography a more exquisite description of the passing of a man than the manner in which Mrs. Kimball sets down the last hours and death of her husband, with all its quiet courage and devoted forethought for the future of herself and her sons. The book is published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.

Among the articles in the April issue of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin not already noted in these columns from the advance proofs are: "Quinine and Malaria," by Asst. Surg. W. H. Michael; "A Complement-Fixation Test for Syphilis Using Human Complement," by Chief Nurse Sara B. Myer; "The Accidental Explosion of a 6-Pounder Projectile While Held in the Hand," by P.A. Surg. E. P. Huff; and "A Case of Bichlorid of Mercury Poisoning with Suicidal Intent," by Med. Dir. F. W. F. Wieber.

In the Military Surgeon for April Surg. R. G. Heiner, U.S.N., writes on "Mental and Physical Activity with Reference to Nutrition and Blood Pressure"; Lieut. Col. Henry Page, M.C., U.S.A., discusses Civil Physicians and National Defense"; Major William Lyster, M.C., U.S.A., has a paper on the "Present Status of Artificially Treated Drinking Water in the Field," illustrated with photographs of water wagons used there and abroad; and Capt.

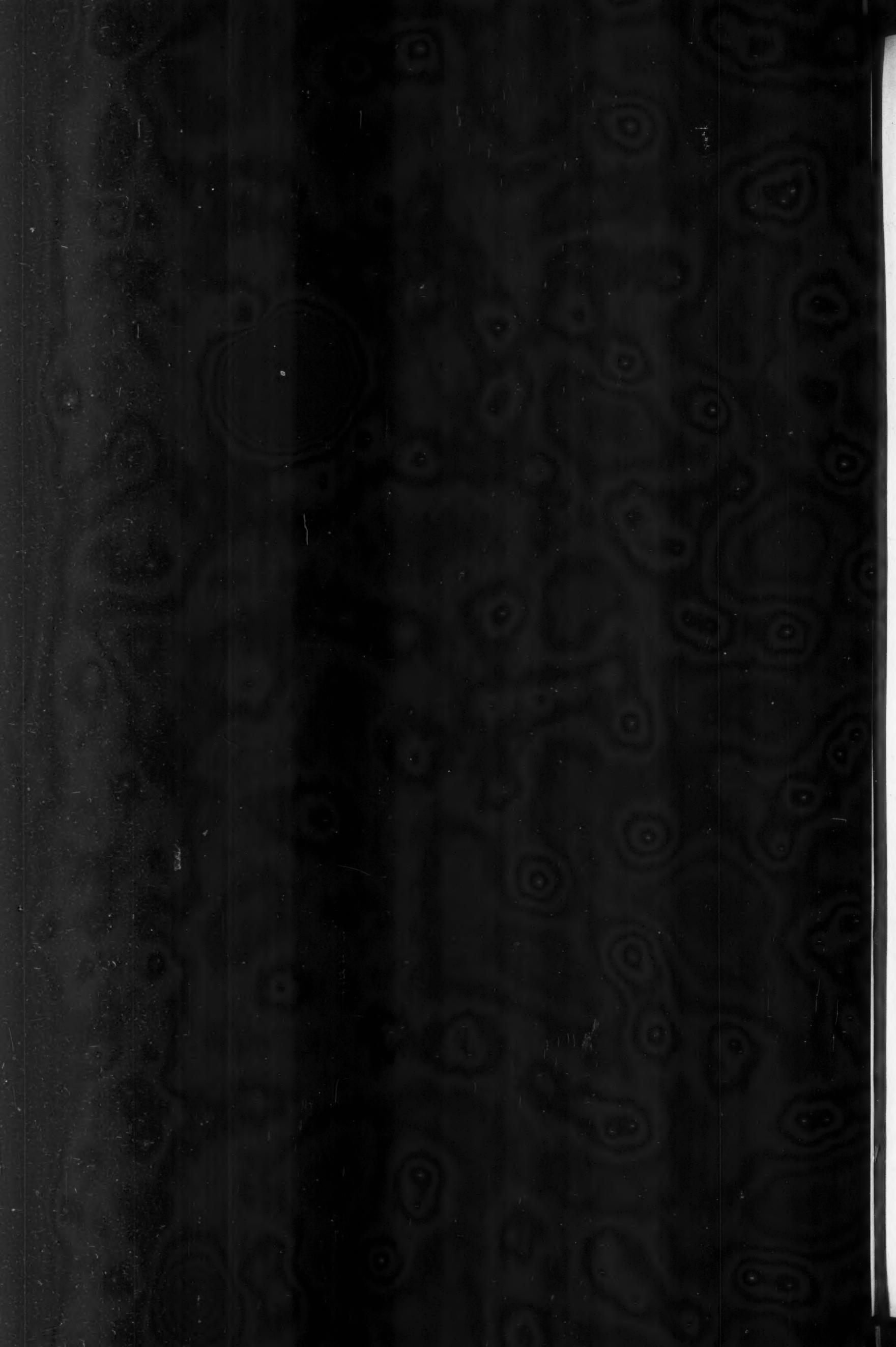
E. C. Jones has an entertaining article on "Military Dogs" in which he tells of personal experiences with New York city police dogs showing how those animals are trained. Col. Charles Willcox, M.C., U.S.A., has a particularly timely article on "Physical Examinations of Large Bodies of Men"; Major Charles F. Craig, M.C., U.S.A., completes his extensive study of "The Occurrence of Endemic Dysentery in the Troops Serving in the El Paso District from July to December, 1916"; and Lieut. Fielding H. Garrison, M.R.C., U.S.A., has an obituary of Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, of London, England, whom he describes as "An Apostle of Preparedness."

In the Infantry Journal for April George Nestler Tricoche, late staff officer of the French army, contributes "A Comparative Study of the U.S. Army"; Prof. Edward Orton, Jr., discusses "The Age for Universal Military Training"; Capt. William H. Waldron writes of "The Tactical Employment of Motor Transportation," and there are technical studies of "Field Fortification," "Machine-gun Combat Firing" and "Duties of Company Commanders on the March."

Lieuts. O. O. Ellis and E. B. Carey, U.S.A., have won for their new book, "The Plattsburg Manual," the commendation of Major-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., as well as that of Generals Wood and Barry. In a letter to Century Co., publishers of the book, General Bliss says: "I consider it an exceedingly fine book. If the time comes (and it looks as though it were coming) when we may have to train a lot of raw men I think that the work of every instructor would be immensely facilitated could a copy of this book be placed in the hands of every recruit. It covers briefly but clearly all the essential elements in any proper course of instruction of the soldier, including, as it does, not merely what relates to his technical training in ranks, but also invaluable information relating to sanitation and the many other things which he is only too apt to learn as the result of bitter personal experience. The book is so clearly written that any soldier of the least intelligence can thoroughly absorb its contents in a very short time."

Although civilian, non-technical papers and periodicals in the United States devote a great deal of space to the harshest kind of criticism of the U.S. Navy, most of which is the result of ignorance, the service papers and important naval authorities abroad usually find much to admire in our Navy. The Army and Navy Gazette of London in a review of "American Naval Precautions," says: "The energy and forethought shown in regard to the whole matter denotes that every possible contingency has been provided against, so far as means will allow." Writing in the Naval and Military Gazette on "America's Part in the War," Hector C. Bywater, the distinguished British naval authority, says: "Without doubt, the Navy will enter the war with great enthusiasm and with a well-warranted confidence in its men and its ships. After two and a half years of close study of every incident in the naval war, it is not likely to have failed to adjust its own plans to the novel conditions which govern the tactics of to-day. Perhaps the most important result of American intervention is that it will set the final seal on that naval supremacy which is the mainstay of the allies and their strongest guarantee of ultimate victory."

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THE EMERGENCY ARMY BILL.

The new bill presented to Congress by Secretary Baker on April 6 that was printed in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on page 1017 in the issue of April 7 and described as being for the temporary increase of the military establishment of the United States "for use in the existing emergency," is obviously compounded of features taken from the National Defense Act and from the General Staff's Army bill, that was introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress too late in the session to have any action taken on it. The two outstanding features of the new bill, which unlike either the Chamberlain or the General Staff measures has the unqualified endorsement of the President, are that all enlistments in the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the new additional forces, are to be "for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged," and the fact that the additional forces to be raised are to be chosen by a system of "selective drafting," the basis of which is to be found in a desire not to disrupt the country's industrial and commercial life by the evil of dependence on voluntary enlistments.

The United States faces its present war with Germany under circumstances that have no parallel. For two years and nine months the greatest war of all times has been going on with campaigns being fought under the varying conditions of terrain and climate of Western and Eastern Europe, in the basin of the Mediterranean, in Persia and Mesopotamia, and in East Africa, the single Asiatic campaign of Japan against the Germans at Tsingtau having been settled early in the war with characteristic Japanese thoroughness and dispatch. Now the progress, processes and fruits—both sweet and bitter—of these campaigns are spread before the War Department and the General Staff with an infinity of detail that is beyond the ken of any civilian observer, since they were gathered together by military men of whom Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Kuhn, for two years military attaché in Berlin, may be taken as a typical case. General Kuhn's studies of the present war are particularly valuable and important, since he was a military observer for the United States in the Russo-Japanese War and was thus enabled to better judge the changes in tactics, improvements in transport, and greater intensity of artillery fire that have taken place in the comparatively few years elapsing between the end of one war and the beginning of the other. It is the task of the War Department and the General Staff to pluck the greatest profit out of all this material and weld it into a military policy that will suit our ends, both in a strategical sense and in a political aspect. This last feature is not the least of their problems. For it is apparent already that Congress is of no mind at present to accept the principle of universal military service as laid down in the General Staff bill.

Guided by their conclusions from a study of the war abroad the General Staff and the War Department officials have endeavored to give the American people an army which, while purely temporary in character in its National Guard units and additional troops, has the

foundation for the only real army that should exist in a republic like ours, one based on universal service. In President Wilson's statement concerning this new legislation he expresses the opinion that by the time the present war is over we will be better informed as to our military needs than we are at present; and that then it will be time enough to settle the broader question of universal military service on the plan proposed in the General Staff bill. But meanwhile we have this Emergency Army Bill to consider and to urge of passage by Congress that we may have action in the training camps instead of oratory on the floor of the Capitol in Washington.

The "selective" feature of the proposed draft is presumably suggested by Great Britain's experiences in forming her new armies which almost had to be reformed, after the first rush of enlistments, to get trained mechanics back to their work from the firing lines. "Selective drafting" means that such an error shall not be repeated here if the War Department is permitted to have it by Congress, but whether the country will be able to have this first step in a reform of military policy granted to it or not lies entirely in the hands of our legislators in Washington who, we regret to say, still seem to be clinging to the old and fateful idea of depending on volunteers.

It should be remembered that if we obtained volunteers during the Civil War it was only by the adoption of methods destructive to military efficiency. Men were given rank according to their capacity to secure enlistments and not because of military ability. When a regiment had obtained an increase of efficiency by the sharp experience of battle, instead of filling up its depleted ranks, and thus making use of the discipline and training acquired by sharp experience, a new regiment, under new officers and wholly lacking in experience, was put in the field. Volunteering was stimulated by liberal bounties given by the state and local authorities besides those offered by the general government, with the accompaniment of dishonest enlistments and bounty jumping, followed by the growth of the enormous pension roll which has burdened us since the Civil War. As it was we had to come to conscription in the end, following the system adopted by the Confederates in the beginning, greatly to their advantage.

A wholly admirable feature of the bill is that which proposes to make all enlistments "for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged." All Army officers on recruiting service know that the chief stumbling block to more numerous enlistments in the Regular Army is the long-time enlistment contract that is demanded by the National Defense Act. National Guard officers are of the same opinion regarding this enlistment contract. And the sum of both these opinions has been shown recently in the difficulties of raising both the Army and the Guard to the war strength prescribed by the Defense Act. If this Emergency Army Bill becomes a law we will start afresh in this matter of enlistment with a sound understanding on the part of both volunteers and drafted men that they will be serving just so long as the country needs them and no longer. This presents no such possible misunderstanding as exists now over the one year service clause of the Defense Act. It is also to be noted, as another probable reflection of the experiences gained from the war abroad, that the maximum age of enlistment has been raised to forty years from thirty-five year limit of the Defense Act.

Two other features of the bill that speak in its favor from the political viewpoint are that it is uncommonly brief and singularly clear in its expression. These features ought to help toward a better understanding of it by the average civilian and his representatives in Congress who do not make a special study of military affairs. With all believers in the principles and practice of universal military service we must regret that circumstance has put off a trial of that military policy for a time at least. Nor can we refrain from restating the moral that if this situation had been faced two years ago when the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL first pointed out the need for a million men in arms we would have an army with more than double the training time to its credit than is now considered necessary by the General Staff. Since that opportunity has gone by what remains for the people of the country to do is to see to it that the Emergency Army Bill has their support both as legislation and as a practical military measure.

A Guardsman writes: "I have noticed at various times that in your editorials you are rather inclined to roast the Guard and give them the short end of it, but would like to call your attention to the fact that in the recent troubles in Indiana and New York, it was the Guard that was called on in an emergency; and it seems to me that it might be well to give the devil his due, give them a boost once in a while. I grant that they deserve some knocks, but at the same time they are to be commended for many things, and it would only be fair to give them credit when they deserve it." Probably our correspondent is not old enough to have been reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for fifty-three years, for if he had read our paper during that time he would know that for more than half a century we have been doing full justice to the National Guard, recognizing its value as a state force and commanding the great service it has rendered on many occasions of public peril, such as those our correspondent refers to. But we have not commended and cannot command the system which puts into the first line of our military defense, in the grave emergency of war, a body of men so insufficiently trained for war as are the average National Guardsmen, taking the country

as a whole. Nor can we approve the system of dual control to which the Federalized National Guard are subjected. Recent experience on the Mexican frontier has greatly improved the Guard and made the troops who were sent a much more dependable body of soldiers, but it has not corrected the inherent defects of the system under which they are organized. If our correspondent has read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the last year he has found articles giving the Guardsmen the credit that is their due for their patriotism and their devotion to duty under adverse circumstances. No country can furnish a finer personnel for soldiers than is found in the best representatives of our Guardsmen. They need nothing but training and competent leadership to make them as fine a body of soldiers as is to be found anywhere. It is the system we condemn and not those who are the victims of that system. They are now demonstrating their value in the work they are doing in guarding our public works against possible enemies:

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND THE NEW ARMY.

Officers at Quartermaster Corps headquarters who were assigned to the task of estimating the needs of an army of 1,000,000 men in the way of transport, have reported that from 35,000 to 40,000 motor trucks would be required and have recommended that these be about evenly divided between the 1½-ton and the 3-ton types. The Army has at present about 2,600 trucks in service on the Mexican border and others elsewhere. These had been deemed sufficient for the needs of the Regular Army, and no further purchases will be made until the new forces have been raised, drilled and organized to a certain degree. When the Q.M. Corps is ready to make purchases it expects to be able to purchase all the additional trucks direct from the manufacturers. The offers of trucks from scores of private firms will not be accepted unless some unforeseen emergency arises. Basing their figures on the reports of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, Army officers believe that domestic factories will be able to turn over to the Government 1,000 trucks within the first month after the contracts are placed, and that this rate will be raised to 4,000 per month by the end of six months. Engineer Corps units in the new forces will be equipped with both the tractor and caterpillar trucks; special ambulance types also will be purchased for the Ambulance Corps. Each motor-truck company will be made up of twenty-seven cargo trucks, one repair and kitchen truck and two oil and gasoline supply trucks—all being under the supervision of a "truck master." This organization also will apply to motor-car companies which will be organized.

If the recommendations made to the War Department are adopted, companies of the 3-ton trucks will be used for hauling supplies and ammunition from "rail-heads" over good roads; companies of the 1½-ton trucks will be used over the inferior roads to distribute the stores from the point at which the work of the larger cars end, to the field train of mule wagons which, in turn, will take the loads to the various units. A repair truck will follow each truck-company as that division moves in order that it may care for overnight repairs; but a "second-class base" with repair shops will be established at each rail-head for the more elaborate repair work, and still further back, "third-class bases" will be in operation.

Civilians who are interested in the field of automobile transportation and who desire to aid the Government, can do a most useful work at this time in organizing purely volunteer companies of trucks, motor-cars and motor-cycles, with their respective personnel. These should be organized along the lines of the Regular Army requirements and the men enrolled should be eligible for enlistment in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps. The War Department has under consideration a suggestion that such volunteer companies be recognized by some device to be placed upon the cars, and by the issue of a suitable badge to the personnel.

A large number of inspectors will be needed for the first lot of trucks ordered for the Army. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C., U.S.A., who has been supervising the preparatory work in his department, is drawing up a list of those recommended for this work.

Civilian organizations, good-roads bodies and individual surveyors and engineers could assist by preparing roads and routes suitable for truck movement in their vicinity, especially of roads from "rail-heads" to vulnerable points along the coast and border. The War Department, of course, has a complete series of maps, but the conditions of roads are liable to change with each rainfall or sudden storm and for this particular purpose they cannot be considered absolutely reliable.

Indications are that the new and revised edition of the Army Regulations, as planned by the War Department, will not be sent to press for several months. The rush of more important work has held up the preparation of matter for this edition. The Public Printer has been instructed to prepare to issue a reprint of the edition of 1913 in order that the tremendous demand for the book may be satisfied to a certain extent. The work on the proposed revised edition will be continued as time may be found in order that it may be available at the earliest moment.

The Secretary of the Navy authorizes a denial of the report that either he or any of the heads of the various bureaus in his department have conferred with naval officers of France or Great Britain for the purpose of discussing measures to combat the submarine campaign, or to discuss the plans for the co-operation of the American fleet with those of the Entente.

The U.S. Government is anxious to secure many capable ship draftsmen, because shipbuilding work in the present crisis, undertaken at navy yards, is being retarded by a shortage of such men. The Civil Service Commission in making the call asks that all persons qualified for such work communicate with its offices throughout the country regardless of their private interest, urging that in the national crisis every person with the knowledge should use it where it will be of the most value to the Government. All shipbuilding and repair companies in the country have been appealed to to give some of their draughtsmen. The appeal also is being circulated to technical schools, to the American Federation of Labor, engineering and technical journals and societies of marine draughtsmen and naval architects. Applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated upon the elements of physical ability and education, training and experience. Those found qualified will get employment at once. Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.; the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, post office, Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Custom House, New York, N.Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or to the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P.R. Applications should be properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and should be filed with the commission at Washington as soon as possible. The compensation in the several grades are as follows: I, \$3.28 to \$4 per diem; II, \$4 to \$5.05; III, \$5.04 to \$6; IV, \$6.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the National Security League, held in New York city on April 4, the executive secretary reported that Messrs. Henry L. Stimson and Frederick R. Coudert had started on their western trip, and that addresses had been arranged for twelve cities. Approximately 100,000 pieces of literature had been forwarded to these cities to be distributed to the audiences at the meetings. Also that a circular letter had been sent to every member of the league, over 100,000 in all, asking these members to sign petitions for universal military training and service, and to write to their Congressmen and Senators to vote for the Chamberlain Universal Military Training bill. The replies indicated that thousands of letters were being written as requested and already over 150,000 names had been obtained to petitions. It was also reported that nearly a quarter of a million "defense or disaster" miniature placards and about 25,000 large cardboard placards had been also distributed. The Pennsylvania Railroad had agreed to distribute two of these large placards in every station. It was also reported that there had been secured and were on record signatures of 396 mayors of American cities who personally favored universal military training and service, these cities representing a population of over twenty millions. Favorable editorials had been collected from over 500 newspapers. The lists of mayors and newspapers were printed as page advertisements in three Washington papers immediately prior to the convening of Congress.

The Government of Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States on April 8. Baron Erich Zwiedinek, who has been Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy since the recall of Dr. Dumba, former Ambassador, called at the State Department on the following day and demanded passports for himself, all his embassy staff, including Ambassador-designate, Tarnowski, and all Austrian Consular officers in the United States and its possessions. He delivered to the State Department a brief note which was not made public, but which made it plain that Austria-Hungary was breaking relations with the United States because the latter government had declared the existence of a state of war with the German government, to which the Vienna government is joined by a war alliance. Almost simultaneously with the action of Baron Zwiedinek in demanding his passports word reached the State Department in a dispatch from Minister Stovall at Berne that the dual monarchy had broken diplomatic relations with the United States. As soon as the Government was formally apprised of the break by Minister Stovall's message orders were given for the seizure of the Austrian ships self-interned in United States ports with their officers and crews. Fourteen ships were seized at once and their crews transferred to the custody of the Immigration Service where possible.

The German gunboat Cormoran, interned at Guam since Dec. 15, 1914, was blown up in that harbor by her crew on the night of April 6, according to an official report to the Navy Department from Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Governor of Guam and commandant of the naval station. The report, as made public in Washington, stated that the Cormoran refused to surrender to the American force which was sent to take possession and was "destroyed by her crew." Two German warrant officers and five enlisted men were killed in the explosion. Twenty officers, twelve warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were taken prisoners. Internment of the Cormoran (formerly the Russian steamer Rjaesan) has resulted in continual controversy between the crew of the vessel and the American island officials, and between the German Embassy in Washington and our State Department. On several occasions former Ambassador Bernstorff requested that the vessel be transferred to San Francisco, but each time the Navy Department objected. The Cormoran was chased into Guam Dec. 14, 1914, by Japanese warship after the German ship had practically exhausted her fuel supply in raiding commerce. She could not secure all the coal and provisions she desired at Guam, and her commander, rather than put to sea short of supplies, decided to intern.

Postmaster General Burleson issued an order on April 7 suspending mail service to Germany during the continuance of hostilities between that country and the United States and instructing all United States post offices to refuse to accept any mail destined for Germany and also any mail destined for Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Bulgaria and Turkey. Mail from those countries cannot be despatched to its destination at present without passing through Germany. Mail from the countries last named which may be received in the United States will be sent forward to destination. Mr. Burleson has also suspended the exchange of postal money orders between the United States and the German Empire.

International money order offices have been instructed accordingly and no further money orders will be issued by them. They will decline to pay orders drawn upon them by German offices on and after April 6.

Speeches in favor of the General Staff bill were made in Baltimore under the auspices of the American League for National Defense by Major John Philip Hill, Lieut. George D. Riley, C.A.C., U.S.A., Capt. Adrian Hughes, of the Old Guard; and Major James W. Denny, veteran of the Civil War. In the course of his remarks, Major Hill said: "The organization and management of troops to-day is a highly expert business and requires the services of experts. The Chamberlain bill is a splendid embodiment of the Democratic principle of National Service, but the General Staff bill is an expert application of this principle to our present and immediate necessities. My experience leads me to hope that when Congress meets, it will immediately pass the General Staff bill for National Service."

Both branches of the Cuban Congress, on April 7, unanimously approved the suggestion of President Menocal that the republic declare war against Germany. Both Conservative and Liberal leaders acclaimed the plan, and expressed joy at the opportunity to show friendliness and gratitude to the United States by co-operating with it. The resolution was unanimously approved by the lower house. President Menocal then signed it. The authorities at once seized the four German ships warbound in Havana harbor. Cuban officials after thorough investigation of rumors that Germany has established a submarine base near Santiago, have found no evidence of such a base, but a boat patrol has been established in conjunction with the U.S. Navy.

The appointment of W. Frank Persons, formerly director of the Charity Organizations of New York, to be head of the supply service of the American Red Cross was announced on April 9 from the Washington headquarters of the latter body. The service which Mr. Persons heads is that through which gifts and comforts donated by the people for U.S. troops will be forwarded. Branches have been established in the larger cities throughout the country which will be under the direction of the main office in Washington. Red Cross agents will keep in close touch with the actual needs of the soldier, both in the field and in hospital, and their reports will be sent to the various branches.

Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., commanding the Hawaiian Department, recently requested that the resignation of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Ziegler, of the Hawaiian National Guard be demanded by Governor L. E. Pinkham, who asked for and received the resignation. General Strong based his request for the resignation on the fact that Lieutenant Colonel Ziegler presided Feb. 7 at a meeting of the German-American Alliance of Honolulu, at which a resolution was adopted demanding that the question of war with Germany be submitted to popular vote and at which speeches which General Strong regarded as disloyal passed unrebuked by Ziegler.

The Governor-General of the Philippines has cabled the War Department a suggestion that, if occasion presents, the division of the Philippine National Guard recently authorized be included in any force dispatched on foreign service. Governor Harrison asked that the several Army officers now on duty in the islands be appointed to the higher offices in the division and offered his own services unreservedly for any duty the Department might assign him to. He expressed his belief that the discharged members of the Scouts and Constabulary would respond freely to a call for re-enlistment.

The following educational institutions have established one or more Infantry units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps since the last supplementary list published: Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C.; the Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal.; University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; and University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Col. Rafael Manduley, formerly Governor of Oriente Province, Cuba, and president of the liberal party of that province, has surrendered with 500 followers to the authorities at Guantanamo, according to advices from Cuba April 2. The regular forces that were in arms against the government in the Guantanamo district also have surrendered, and an additional force of 300, including several officers, gave up their arms on April 2. Few rebels are left in arms in Oriente Province.

Capt. J. P. Keeler, C.A.C., U.S.A., on recruiting duty in Peoria, Ill., calls our attention to the patriotic action of W. J. Byrnes, postmaster of Grafton, Ill., who is advertising for recruits for the Army and Navy in the Alton (Ill.) Daily Times at his own expense. In addition to this Postmaster Byrnes offers to give to the family of each person enlisting the \$5 he would receive from the Government as a recruiting bonus.

The national individual indoor rifle match for the year 1917, open to life and annual members of the N.R.A., will be shot between April 23 and May 5, and a large number of entries are desired. Entries may be made between now and April 20. Any .22 caliber rifle may be used at a distance of seventy-five feet, and the number of shots is fifty. There are ten prizes.

Governor General Harrison issued a war proclamation on April 7 calling for the immediate formation of a National Guard for the Philippines. It says the Government has no intention of interning law-abiding enemy aliens. It also prescribes harbor rules to protect American interests.

Considerable marine mine material is in course of manufacture for the protection of our harbors and for planting mine fields elsewhere if deemed necessary. This material is being manufactured by firms in different states, and in inland as well as cities near the coasts.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

The President of the United States on April 6 issued his proclamation declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government. After a series of whereases stating his authority in the premises the President says:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do moreover earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace."

In announcing the policy to be shown towards alien residents in the war against Germany the proclamation says:

"So long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States, and toward such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat with loyalty and allegiance to the United States."

Pursuant to the authority given him by Sections 4069-70, Revised Statutes, the President establishes the following regulations:

(1) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons, or implement of war, or component parts thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

(2) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

(3) All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

(4) An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy.

(5) An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the Government or Congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein;

(6) An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information aid or comfort to its enemies;

(7) An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe;

(8) An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States or to have violated or to be about to violate any of the regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

(9) No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice under Secs. 4089 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes.

(10) No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(11) If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

(12) An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or abetting the enemy or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the President or any criminal law of the United States or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States, by the United States marshal, or his deputy or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

CONTROL OF WIRELESS AND TELEPHONES.

The seizure of all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to the operation of those needed and the closing of all others, was ordered on April 6 in an executive order signed by President Wilson. Enforcement of the order was delegated to the Navy Department. Instructions to take over all wireless stations in their districts were sent out the same night to commanders of naval districts. A complete list of both the licensed and unlicensed stations had been compiled some time ago for this very purpose. "The stations kept open," the Secretary of the Navy announced on April 7, "will be worked into the organization of the coastal communications as rapidly as possible, as units of the Naval Communication System. For the present, the service between ship and shore through the radio stations on the Great Lakes, and all commercial work in the Pacific, except overland work, will continue." The President's executive order was as follows:

Whereas it is necessary to operate certain radio stations for radio communication by the Government and to close other radio stations not so operated, to insure the proper conduct of the war against the Imperial German Government and the successful termination thereof;

Now, therefore, it is ordered, by virtue of authority vested in me by the act to regulate radio communication, approved Aug. 13, 1912, that such radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as required for naval communications shall be taken over by the Government of the United States and used and controlled by it, to the exclusion of any other control of use; and furthermore, that all radio stations not necessary to the Government of the United States for naval communications may be closed for radio communication.

The enforcement of this order is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary.

In the same line is the resolution introduced in the

Senate by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, authorizing the Post Office Department to acquire and extend the telephone system in the District of Columbia. Its purpose is to insure the Government complete control of telephone communication with a view to safeguarding information concerning military and executive affairs at the seat of government.

NEW ARMY BILL HEARING.

Secretary of War Baker, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on April 7 to discuss the proposed Army bill which was printed in full in THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1017, issue of April 7. The so-called "selective conscriptive" feature of the bill has already aroused opposition in Congress among little-Army and pacifist members.

PRESIDENT FAVORS THE BILL.

That President Wilson is heartily in favor of the bill the following statement issued by him shows. The statement reads:

"The principle embodied in the legislation presented by the War Department to the military committees of the Senate and House have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the War Department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the Regular Army and the National Guard to war strength and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed, so that the National Army will comprise three elements, the Regular Army, the National Guard and the so-called additional forces, of which at first 500,000 are to be authorized immediately and later increments of the same size as they may be needed. In order that all these forces may comprise a single Army the term of enlistment in the three is equalized and will be for the period of emergency."

The necessary men will be secured for the Regular Army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the President, a resort to the selective draft is desirable. The additional forces however, are to be raised by selective draft from men ranging in age from 19 to 25 years. The quotas of the several states in all of these forces will be in proportion to their population. This legislation makes no attempt to solve the question of a permanent military policy for the country, chiefly for the reason that in these anxious and disordered times a clear view cannot be had either of our permanent military necessities or of the best mode of organizing a proper military peace establishment.

"The hope of the world is that when the European war is over arrangements will have been made composing many of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of the nations, and that in some ordered and just way the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operation of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world. When these arrangements for a permanent peace are made we can determine our military needs and adapt our course of military preparation to the genius of a world organized for justice and democracy. The present bill, therefore, is adapted to the present situation, but it is drawn upon such lines as will enable us to continue its policy, or so much of it as may be determined to be wise, when the present crisis has passed."

SECRETARY BAKER EXPLAINS GENERAL FEATURES.

At the hearing on April 7, Secretary Baker explained in general the features of the bill, which call for the training of 1,000,000 men during the next year, with the possibility of an Army of 2,000,000 at the end of two years. He urged immediate enactment of the bill, including the selective conscription provisions. He recommended one change in the bill to provide for the organization of technical units, including automobile and aerial engineers, signal men, etc., by volunteer enlistment or draft. He told the committee there are enough small arms to equip the first 1,200,000 men; that within fourteen or eighteen months most of the heavy ordnance necessary would be available, and that within two years there would be sufficient equipment to put 2,000,000 men on a complete fighting basis. He said there were 7,000,000 men in the country between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, of which he estimated 4,000,000 were available for service after eliminating those in factories or in arts or sciences where they perform work necessary for preparation of the country for the war, and the men who have dependents or military defects.

CONSCRIPTION NECESSARY.

Secretary Baker said if the War Department were called upon to send troops for duty in Europe it would do so. The Secretary solemnly assured the committee that it was the judgment of the entire military arm of the Government, of himself and of President Wilson, that to accomplish this purpose conscription must be applied from the very outset. Members of the committee suggested various methods of providing an army by voluntary service, and Mr. Baker pointed out that ample provision was made in the Administration bill for absorption of all volunteers of suitable age and physical qualifications in the first elements of the army to be raised, the Regulars and the National Guard. He indicated that the face of the Administration was firmly set against any proposal to enlist volunteer organizations as companies, regiments, brigades or other units. There is no place in a modern army, he insisted, for such forces. When committee members pointed out that many men were offering their services, provided they could go quickly to European battlefields, the Secretary replied that the plans of the department were designed to train an army, no element of which would be considered ready for actual conflict within a year.

The Secretary made it plain that the Administration regards its immediate task as that of creating a great military school for the training of officers and men who will in turn train the increments of 500,000 selective conscripts to be called later. Every man will be given an opportunity to show his worth in this preliminary force, it was stated, but the Administration is resolved that only those who shall demonstrate their fitness shall retain their commissions or be passed on to officer the new armies. A rigid process of selection is to be applied during the preliminary months.

Protesting against a provision of the Chamberlain Universal Service bill prohibiting the use of tobacco by the Army and Navy at training stations, the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States sent letters to every Senator and Representative on April 7 denouncing that provision. Aside from dealing a serious blow to

the tobacco industry, the letter says, the prohibition would affect the morale of the fighting men.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS REDUCE PRICES.

As a result of negotiations between the Secretary of the Navy, Bernard M. Baruch, of the Council of National Defense, and James A. Farrell, president of the U.S. Steel Corporation, the principal steel manufacturers of America have agreed to furnish the Government with all the steel needed for purposes of national defense during the coming year at prices which represent a reduction of about \$18,000,000 from prevailing market prices. In actual figures the difference is probably greater. The present market price is fluctuating between five and seven cents a pound, but the entrance of the Government with large orders into the market could have but one effect, under ordinary conditions. Mr. Farrell offered to supply the Government at 2.9 cents per pound. This is the second such saving made by the Government as a result of concerted action on the part of patriotic producers of metals. Recently the heads of copper companies agreed to supply that commodity at a price which meant the saving of \$10,000,000 during this year alone.

"The agreement (with Mr. Farrell)," says a statement issued by the Navy Department, "provides that there is to be no increase in prices for material for the shipbuilding program of the Navy, and additions to naval stations, over those paid for material used in the 1916 program. These prices are materially lower than current market prices."

NAVY DEPARTMENT FIXES PRICES OF TORPEDOES.

The first application of the provision in the Act of March 4, 1917, giving the President the right to order war material "at a reasonable price" to be fixed by him, and requiring the manufacturer to furnish the munitions so ordered, was announced on April 6 by the Secretary of the Navy. The material involved was more than 1,400 torpedoes, the price of each being cut from \$9,164 to \$7,922 in one case and from \$7,816 to \$6,140 in another. After the passage of the Navy bill, authorizing the manufacture of additional torpedoes, the E. W. Bliss Company (the only company except government torpedo works that can make torpedoes of the longest range) made a price that Secretary Daniels deemed too high. The company later expressed a willingness to reduce their original figure by about \$300 on each torpedo. Deeming this price too high, Secretary Daniels directed the Ordnance Department to make a careful study of the cost of manufacturing torpedoes of the type needed, to estimate a fair profit upon the cost, and to report what would be a "reasonable price." The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance reported that a "reasonable price" was \$1,578 less than the original bid made by the E. W. Bliss Company, and on April 4 a letter was written to the company by Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, saying that the Secretary expected prices for torpedoes to be reduced accordingly. On April 6 representatives of the company called on Secretary Daniels and said they would gladly accept the order at the price named and use every effort to expedite the delivery of the torpedoes, and in every way co-operate with the Department.

"As a result of invoking this new provision in the Naval bill," said Secretary Daniels, "the Department has saved \$2,193,696 on one order. We expect all munition makers to furnish what the Government needs at prices which investigation shows to be reasonable so that it will not be necessary to take over any plants."

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS PROPOSED.

Apparently acting upon the report of the Joint Air Board (discussed fully in our issue of March 24, page 961), Congressman Hulbert, of New York, on April 6, introduced in the House a resolution which would create a Department of Aeronautics and would give its head a seat in the Cabinet. Senator Sheppard, on April 4, introduced a bill with similar provisions (S. 80). The House resolution was referred, as a matter of course, to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it will receive more attention from that body than will the majority of the dozens of proposals already handed in. Chairman Dent has promised to appoint at once a sub-committee to consider the measure. Mr. Hulbert desires to have all the funds now available for both Army and Navy aeronautics, plus an additional million dollars, turned over to the new department which would also assume control of all the personnel and equipment pertaining to this branch of the military Service.

Seven bureaus are suggested tentatively: Land operations, naval operations, radio communications, construction, aero research and personnel and accounts. Each bureau chief would receive \$5,000 a year and the assistant secretary of the department, \$5,000.

Aeronautic appropriations for the Army and Navy last year were about \$18,000,000 in round numbers. It has been said that Canada will spend \$80,000,000 this year in perfecting her air service, which already is far more comprehensive than ours.

The Senate bill is in substance as follows:

S. 80, Mr. Sheppard.—To establish a Department of Aeronautics, and for other purposes. Establishes at the seat of government an executive department known as the Department of Aeronautics, and a Secretary of Aeronautics, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary of \$12,000 per annum. Also an Assistant Secretary of Aeronautics, salary \$5,000; chief clerk, salary \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$4,000; editor, \$4,000; and such other employees as Congress may authorize.

It shall be the province of the Department to supervise and promote all matters pertaining to aeronautics in its relation to the Army and Navy in times of war and peace, and to endeavor to develop the science of flying. To the Department of Aeronautics are transferred the aeronautic section of the Signal Corps and the Office of Naval Aeronautics.

Within the Department of Aeronautics there shall be Bureaus of Land Operations, Naval Operations, Radio Communications, Construction, Aeronautic Research, Motor Power, and Personnel and Accounts. There shall be a chief of each bureau, salary \$5,000; any officer of the Army or Navy serving on detail in a bureau as chief, or in any other capacity, whose salary and allowances exceeds \$5,000, shall be paid an additional sum so that whole salary shall equal pay and allowances due him as an officer of the Army or Navy. For efficient organization at the outset of the Department officers and enlisted men now detailed in the aeronautic service are hereby considered as in the service of the Department of Aeronautics, and shall be detailed for duty as may be seen fit by the Secretary of Aeronautics, after consultation with the Secretary of Navy and Secretary of War, and for a period not to exceed four years, unless otherwise provided for by law.

The Secretary may appoint an advisory board of seven members, concerning work of the department, selected because of special knowledge of aeronautics and flying, each to hold office for seven years, to receive no compensation except actual ex-

penses. They shall become additional members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Appropriates \$1,000,000 to carry into effect provisions of this act, in addition to funds now available for Army or Navy aeronautics, or which may be made available by the present session of Congress. This act shall take effect on and after July 1, 1917.

NO NEW GUARD UNITS WANTED.

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, on April 5 sent to the adjutants general of the various states, a memorandum on the "War Department policy as to new National Guard units." This communication contains the first and only official statement on the attitude of the Department towards the scores of offers from more or less prominent citizens to raise (and command, usually) anything from a company to a division. To each such offer the reply has been that no authority exists at present under which it could be accepted, but that the applicant's name and offer have been filed for future reference. Now the states' adjutants are informed that the formation of new units (at least so far as regards the National Guard) should be frowned upon and every energy should be bent to the work of recruiting and equipping those already recognized by the Department. In this memorandum General Mann says:

"In a situation in which the nation is face to face with a crisis, and the Regular forces (Army and Navy) plus the National Guard, are unable to meet the situation and give all the protection necessary, and more troops are needed, the law does not contemplate that the Federal Government shall then call upon the state to form more National Guard troops, in order that they may be called into Federal service. The laws place this responsibility of organizing more troops for strictly Federal use upon Federal Government, where it properly belongs. Both from the standpoint of justice to the states, and of efficiency of the forces, the Federal Government should have the duty and the responsibility of organizing all forces additional to the National Guard after the Guard has been called into the United States service. Therefore, the fixed policy of the War Department will be as follows:

"No new National Guard units will be recognized which do not have: (1) Suitable armories; (2) personnel grouped by locality, so as to insure the possibility of attendance at drill; (3) probable permanency. No new units will be authorized in addition to those needed to complete the divisions outlined in orders from the War Department, and such army corps troops as may hereafter be designated.

"State authorities and National Guard officers should concentrate their energies and attention upon organizing, properly equipping, and training their existing organizations, and recruiting them up to maximum strength authorized. This policy should be made clear to all concerned without delay."

DISPLAYING THE NATIONAL COLORS.

In an effort to give a reliable answer to the scores of patriots who have written and telephoned this office within the past fortnight asking what is the proper way to hang the National emblem, THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has consulted every authority available on the subject. The chief question is as to the position of the Union—the starry field—of the National Flag when it is hung without a staff, as for example from the front of a building. The position of the Union in a flag flying from a staff or mast is of course well established both by regulations and custom; but as to the position of the flag when not attached to a staff, there is endless diversity of opinion. There are no official regulations as to the matter and there is no accepted opinion even as to the prevailing custom. Army officers themselves do not agree, some holding that it is the best Army custom to keep the Union at the left as one faces the flag, whether it is hung from the front of a building either horizontally or vertically. This, however, does not agree with what appears to be the growing custom to hang the flag with relation to the points of the compass, the Union being hung to the north or east as the case may be. The following information we derived from an Army officer who has made a special study of the subject and may be considered as authoritative as any opinion, in default of definite regulations as to the display of the Stars and Stripes when not attached to staff or mast.

Not until the first administration of President McKinley was any concerted action taken to form even by custom some sort of regulations which might finally be accepted by the public without their being backed by law. This work was undertaken by a committee on decorations, the members of which "suggested" to those who hung flags from their windows or across walls, that the Union—the starry field—should be either to the north or the east, as the street ran east and west or north and south. The only reason that can be found for the adoption of this custom is that in all sciences these directions are regarded as "positive"—for instance, in map-making the northern and eastern portions of a city are always outlined in heavier markings.

The flag should never be draped, though it has been and still is commonly used for this purpose. The main objection is that when draped against a wall or stand the fabric usually becomes stained, warped or mangled by breezes and by splinters from the wood. Whenever possible, the flag should be flown from a staff or mast so that it may be as "free" as the people it represents.

So far as can be learned no European country permits its national emblem to be draped as a decoration. This may be, however, because no other flag lends itself so nicely to this purpose as does that of the United States. Our flag should not be used as a cover over a table, box or desk, nor placed where anything can be set or placed upon it.

When the National Flag and other flags are flown together, the former should always be on the right. When the flag is flown at half-staff as a sign of mourning, it should be hoisted to "full staff" at the conclusion of the funeral. When the flag (or several of them) is used in unveiling a statue or monument, it should never be permitted to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave free, at once forming a distinctive feature to the occasion and honoring the emblem.

When clusters and drapings of the colors are desired as a decoration use red, white and blue bunting—but not the flag. If it is so used, however, care should be taken that it is not placed below a person sitting on a stand, platform or rostrum, for example, when the President delivered his war address to Congress April 2, the flag hung vertically beneath the clock of the House of Representatives back of the President with the field in the upper left corner. If bunting is used, Army custom

requires that the red shall be at the top, then the white and finally the blue.

Every schoolboy knows that each of the stars "stands for" a state but few grown-ups know that the five points of the star have come to be designated, beginning at the upper left, as "Justice," "Union," "Peace," "Liberty" and "Welfare."

RESERVE CORPS LECTURES IN THE WEST.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., then commanding the Western Department, on March 13 delivered the first of an extensive lecture course to be given in San Francisco, Cal., prepared with the dual object of arousing interest in the Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, and also of rendering assistance to applicants in their preparation for the examination. The lecture course consists of seventeen lectures, properly grouped so that every subject prescribed in War Department G.O. 32, 1916, is covered. The course was arranged under the auspices of the military affairs committee of the San Francisco section of the five national engineering societies working in close co-operation with the department engineer, Western Department, and arranged primarily in the interests of the five technical arms of the Service. General Bell issued Bulletin No. 8, Western Department, 1917, setting forth the general character of the work of the Corps of Engineers, the Quartermaster Corps, the Signal Corps, the Ordnance Department and in February there were mailed from the Western Department headquarters 3,000 copies of this bulletin to engineers all over California together with a bulletin of the national societies showing the schedule of lectures.

In response to these circulars, nearly 800 men of all professions attended General Bell's lecture, "The United States Army, its Officers' and Enlisted Reserve Corps." The audience was most interested and during an hour and a half talk General Bell covered the general phases of Army life, and described the essential features of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, closing with a stirring appeal for all those in the audience to apply for some section of the Reserve Corps. General Bell is an interesting and convincing lecturer, and he has the rare ability to keep his audience absolutely in harmony with his talk, whatever be his subject. His lecture has already given the Reserve Corps a great impetus on the west coast.

The second lecture was delivered by Capt. Richard Park, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to a crowded hall on March 20, on the subject "General Duties of the Different Branches of the Service." After the close of an hour and a half lecture, the meeting was thrown open, and those in search of information had the opportunity to ask questions which were promptly answered by Captain Park, or by General Bell, who intended to be present at each lecture of the series. After another hour, the meeting adjourned, the 500-odd men, mostly engineers, in the audience having displayed an intense interest in all that was said. Many questions were asked about the Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps proposition was put squarely up to the engineers of San Francisco and the bay cities. There seems little doubt that at least 3,000 trained engineer workmen of the various classes could be recruited in the bay cities alone if they were properly reached.

The third lecture in the course was delivered on March 27, by Capt. George M. Marshall, aid to General Bell, on the subject of "Field Service Regulations." Captain Marshall took up the various features of the Regulations, and in a very interesting and instructive way presented the subject matter to the civilians to the number of over 500 who crowded the lecture hall in the Native Sons of the Golden West Building to overflowing. The next lecture will be delivered by Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C., aid to General Bell, on the subject, "Administration of the United States Army."

The interest already aroused by this lecture course is resulting in a great increase in the number of applications received. The Western Department headquarters offices have their hands full in taking care of the thousands of applicants for information, not only in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, but in connection with the enlisted sections of that corps. Considerable progress has already been made in getting qualified civilians to enlist in the enlisted section of all branches, especially since the commissions have commenced to arrive for officers of the Reserve Corps who are enthusiastically working in the interest of their organization.

It is General Bell's plan to issue each lecture of the series in the form of a bulletin and to arrange with Army officers or interested citizens in all the larger cities of the Western Department, to have a similar lecture course for those interested, the San Francisco lectures to furnish the text. Since the course started on March 13 the number of applications received at Western Department headquarters from the bay cities has more than doubled. It is estimated that at the very least 200 applications in the Engineer Corps alone will directly result from the series. The San Francisco branches of the national societies are squarely behind the movement. Mr. J. D. Galloway, civil engineer, is the chairman of the military affairs committee, with Allan D. Jones as secretary. Their committee hires a large lecture hall in Native Sons of the Golden West Building, and for this and other necessary expenses levies a small assessment on each man taking the lecture course.

AN APPRECIATION FROM THE 33D MICHIGAN.

"In view of the many ridiculous stories sent out broadcast by men who have returned from the border, the following article, from the El Paso Times of March 28, comes as a refreshing change," writes an Army officer. "It is headed 'An Appreciation' and is by F. C. Parker, of the Detroit Free Press. We have read so much rot by disgruntled men who have served along the border that I am sure you will be glad to give space to this little tribute to the Army, the city and the officials, for it contradicts so much that has been said which was unfair."

The article is, in part, as follows: "Ten months ago I was assigned by the Free Press, to 'cover' the Michigan troops called to the Federal service, and now I am en route home with the 33d Michigan Infantry. It has seemed to me that possibly it might be well to let the people of your great country know through the El Paso Times how the men from up north feel toward them. The 33d Michigan does not claim to be the best National Guard organization on the border, but does feel that it is a good outfit, and it has the satisfaction of knowing that it has been heartily commended from time to time by the Regular Army men under whom it has served. The regiment is taking a seasoned body of men back to Michigan, and it is also taking with it the realization that Gen.

George Bell, jr., feels that it has tried to do its best and that it has made every effort to learn the field work of a soldier.

"The 33d came to El Paso to learn and it feels that it has been exceedingly fortunate in the personnel of the Regular Army assigned to it as instructors. The entire regiment admires the Regular Army men, and they have always found them ready to lend a helping hand in every possible way. You have a wonderful city, and your merchants have been square with us in every way. El Paso hospitality will ever be a slogan with us. Soon after the regiment arrived in camp at El Paso last year, Mayor Tom Lee came to camp to bid us welcome, and to offer any assistance in his power to make our stay successful and pleasant, and our feeling of admiration for this great and democratic man—himself a veteran of the Spanish-American War—has steadily increased. The men from Michigan want to voice their appreciation. During our long stay here there has never been the slightest friction in any way. The gentlemen of the press have been absolutely fair to us, and we have had many courtesies at their hands. We have all become permanent and enthusiastic 'boosters' for El Paso, and we want you to know it. We are the last of the state forces to leave the border, but we hope that you will not forget us and we shall come among you again as private citizens."

INTERPRETATION OF A BLOCKADE.

In a recent issue of the El Paso (Texas) Herald one Charles F. Barnes had an "open letter" addressed to President Wilson accusing the President of being unneutral regarding the British blockade of Germany. To this Capt. L. H. Cook, 6th Inf., U.S.A., has replied in the same journal giving this excellent summary of the interpretation of a blockade and our own relation to the one declared by the Entente Powers. Captain Cook in his letter says:

"I desire to call attention to the international interpretation of a blockade prior to the present war. A blockade to be valid must be effective. In other words there can be no blockade where a belligerent cannot physically enforce it. The famous paper blockades, so-called, decreed by England and France against each other in the early part of the last century, were held not to have been effective, and, therefore, that no blockade existed, because neither belligerent had the requisite number of armed vessels to enforce the decree.

"To hold that Germany's present blockade of England should act as a deterrent on the trade of neutral, Mr. Barnes must have lost sight of the above facts. A blockade that permits ninety percent, or better, of both neutral and belligerent ships to reach their destination can scarcely be called effective. On the other hand, England, having declared certain ports to be blockaded, or closed to neutral trade, is and has been effectively guarding those ports against the entry of all commercially-inclined neutral vessels. If at any time, while amicable relations continue to exist between the United States and the Central Powers, the Allies should discontinue effective surveillance of any port included in the original, or any subsequent, blockade declaration, then we, or any other neutral country, could and probably would, if precedent counts for anything, take advantage of the opportunity to supply that port with such of our surplus product as the demand called for or the surplusage permitted.

"All neutral countries may of right trade with either or any belligerent. However, if a blockade has been declared and is being effectively maintained, the loss to which such trade is subject more than offsets the chance of gain and thereby removes the incentive. A failure to prevent trade with a blockaded port by a belligerent cannot militate against a neutral. Mr. Wilson has acted wholly within his right as President of the United States.—Germany herself having furnished, in all probability, the greatest number of precedents for the unneutral acts with which Mr. Barnes has charged him."

CORNVILLE ADVISES THE GENERAL STAFF.

Cornville, Ohio, March 18, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

They sent me over to one of these farm colleges to do an article for the Cornville Journal, and while nosing around I dropped in on their military department and was able to get copies of some Army Reserve orders, Marine Corps orders, and a late copy of the Infantry Journal. The officer told me they would bring me up to date on the latest constructive things as to preparedness. Judge Simpson, Cap Bermer and I have been going over them in the American House lobby. We were able to see just what the Marines meant and wanted in about five minutes, but the Army Reserve orders are still a puzzle for us. Cap says it is a custom of the Service to have orders that require decisions, interpretations, amendments, explanations, and additions. The judge gives it as his opinion that if orders are so worded, arranged, and referred as to require secondary explanation by subordinate officials to the final party concerned, then the full meeting of minds, which is the essential quality of a contract, is less probable. He is strongly of the opinion that the *sine qua non* of an order is that, *per se*, it must be readily understandable to the parties in immediate interest. As for me, I say, hire a good want ad writer.

Here is something that we picked out of the Infantry Journal: "As a result of its studies, the General Staff has recommended one year as the minimum time required to train practical fighting men for our purposes. That they have given much thought to the element of time in training is not to be doubted. Alive to the inconclusive character of the data at their disposal, it may be assumed that their recommendations are along sound, conservative lines, and that the period recommended will furnish a sound basis upon which to begin investigation and experiment, and one which the country will accept as a preliminary measure." George Washington, General Wood, and several others, have said that the first need of preparedness is an adequate reserve of trained men. Please put the emphasis on trained. Napoleon broke the Prussians because they had allowed their training to become routine. The Prussians broke the French in '70 because they allowed their training to fall off. It's clear to me that there are degrees and kinds of military training, but what we, the pepul, do not understand, is why are our military professionals having all this discussion about the length of time it takes to train a soldier? Don't they know the best way to train a soldier? Don't they know the things to train him in? If they know those two things would it not be a very simple matter to work it out for the different kinds and degrees and make a record of the time it takes? I have been reading about this in your paper for over three years, and

in view of how easy it would be to have settled the question by trying it out, I was rather surprised to read in that above quotation in the Infantry Journal, that the General Staff had settled on a year and had only "data of an inconclusive character," and that they have just established a basis upon which to begin investigation and experiment as to how long it takes to train our men to be practiced fighting men.

Something ought to be done to our Congress if they have been preventing the General Staff from investigating and experimenting as to military training time, because if we don't know the best way to train and how long it takes to do it we can't figure on any thing about that adequate reserve no matter how many men we get to train.

Some military writer said the main difference between the corner grocery store variety of military expert and the genuine real article was not so much in their plans as in their performances.

SAM REED, ex-Editor, Cornville Journal.

LENGTH OF TRAINING PERIOD.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 31, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a good deal of loose talk going around as to the time it requires to train infantry for battle. It, of course, must be conceded that the training of infantry depends very much on their officers, and that the longer infantry is trained the more they are fit for fighting. But to claim, as many people do, that soldiers should not be sent into action, even with the best of training, before they have been in service twelve months, is ridiculous. It is true that many of the English troops were trained a year or more before they were sent to France. Why this was considered necessary is not known; but the English seem to have changed their ideas, and we are informed on good military authority that the British War Council orders now require inf. ntrymen to be sent to France after only sixteen weeks' training, of which the first month is largely consumed in getting the men in physical trim. During this month, of course, the inoculations and vaccinations, which consume so much time in our service, are conducted. We are also informed that this first month is utilized to train officers independently of the men, theoretically and otherwise. On arrival in France the troops are tested for eight days, and if found qualified are sent to the trenches. It would seem that as a result of experience the British have developed methods of expediting training. It is probable that instruction is limited almost entirely to trench warfare.

It is further said that cavalry and field artillery units and recruits are sent abroad after a correspondingly short training.

I have also been reliably informed by competent authority that the Germans, after exhausting their reserves, called into service one million or more "volunteers"; that is, men who for one reason or another had been excused from the requirements of universal service, and that the period of training of these volunteers was six months or less.

I do not intend to imply that I think that from four to six months' training will turn a raw recruit into a thoroughly trained and disciplined soldier mentally and physically equipped to perform the many duties that fall to the lot of the regular soldier. I do mean, however, to emphasize the fact that there are certain essentials which a soldier must be taught to equip him for the usual duties of a soldier in combat, and that the time it takes to train him to this degree has been much exaggerated.

We who have been on the border during the past year have had some valuable experience in training raw troops. In the Brownsville district 20,000 Militia—one third of whom at least were, when mustered in, new men, and the others little better—after four months and a half intensive training, took part in a maneuver of nine days' duration, continuing day and night. "Comparisons are odious"—but it must be said that ordinarily it was difficult, from the way in which movements were executed, to tell whether the troops one was looking at were Militia or old soldiers.

What fits man best for fighting is experience in fighting. It is true that discipline ordinarily is a habit gained by long service, but the volunteer who has been through a number of fights, as a rule, becomes disciplined quickly. Pride and a sense of the overwhelming necessity for obeying orders promptly without discussing them, will make good soldiers out of civilian troops in a remarkably short time.

The Regular, except in an emergency, seldom drills more than four hours a day, and much of his drill is wasted, due to the fact that certain details of drill have to be repeated an unnecessary number of times on account of the recruits that come to our Regular regiments by draftees. Volunteers and Militia, on the other hand, are ready to drill eight hours a day in an emergency. There is no delay caused by accession of recruits. And it is safe to say that the ordinarily intelligent man can, working eight hours a day, learn all the details of rifle practice, grenade practice, trench digging, bayonet exercise, skirmishing, and the attack, in a period of six months.

As for the officers, that is a different matter. If we want efficient volunteer or conscript armies we must draw heavily upon the Regular Army to supply them. The colonel should be a Regular officer. The regimental supply officer should always be a Regular, and the importance of his duties will warrant a volunteer rank of major. Each company should contain at least one officer, to be a good drill instructor, trained in the Regular Army. We shall then whip our civilian soldiers into shape in the shortest possible space of time.

JAMES PARKER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

LEATHER VERSUS CANVAS LEGGINS.

On the Mexican Border.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to the "Woes of a Pigskin Wearer" noted in your issue of March 10: The leather leggins are very poorly made, and very crude, wear out the tops of the shoes, but they are a great deal more serviceable than the canvas leggin, especially as the leggin strings are hard to secure while in active service. The leather leggin, if the wearer so desires, can be altered by the saddler, with little change to the leggin, the cost would be small. 'Tis sad but true, there is a great contrast between the leather leggin and the "field shoe" when worn together, not a pleasant resemblance, nor nice for the dress, but serviceable.

"Time-o-Flight" wants the leather leggin discarded as a part of the officer's uniform, because they are uncom-

fortable, and a high-laced shoe substituted therefor. How about the enlisted men? Should they suffer in silence and be confined to the wearing of the leather leggin? A number of mounted enlisted men while in Mexico wore the high-laced shoe and were greatly pleased with their comfort and service. The officers are in need of the comfort and so the enlisted men, then give us the high-laced shoe as well.

SERGEANT, U.S.A.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Unsummarized from reports April 6-12.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

While continuing their advance upon St. Quentin from the northwest and toward Cambrai from the southwest the British have struck out eastward from Arras with the greatest offensive power displayed since the expeditionary force entered France. In a single blow, and without decreasing pressure farther south General Haig overthrew the German front positions east of Arras on April 9. On this part of the front the Germans held their positions upon their retirement from the trenches south of Arras in the middle of March. They were molested only by occasional trench raids during the three succeeding weeks. In that time, however, the British forces northeast of Bapaume occupied territory on the road to Cambrai which placed them on the left flank of the Germans before Arras, thus threatened on two sides. The efforts of the German defense to check this advance on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, as previously noted, were determined, but unavailing. The defenders of the line east of Arras, however, showed no signs of retiring after the example of their comrades farther south. The preparations for the violent British frontal assault were apparently not known to the Germans who seem to have made no unusual dispositions for the defense.

On April 5 and 6, as a preliminary measure, the British commander sent up one of the largest groups of airplanes that have yet been employed together in a single, concerted operation. The London communication of April 7 admitted loss of twenty-eight airplanes, and asserted that fifteen of the opposing craft had been sent to earth and a large number driven off. The British flyers followed the plan of dominating the air with battleplanes engaging all opponents even to a great depth back of the German front, while observation planes methodically photographed the area to be reconnoitered. The Berlin report gave a much higher total of British air casualties, but the true result of the operation may perhaps be gathered from the British official announcement that 1,700 photographs of the hostile terrain were obtained. On the 7th and 8th the British artillery became active in the Arras region, without, however, developing the full force of the heavy artillery concentration until the evening of the 8th. An intense fire then opened and continued through the night. At dawn on the 9th, according to a correspondent's account, there came a brief pause, apparently to enable the commanders of the assaulting British elements to observe their objective. Presently, the assaulting parties started forward from the British positions along a front of some eleven miles, aided by a renewal of the full artillery fire. The attacking front extended from Givenchy on the north, the scene of violent combats in the French offensive of 1915, to Hénin-sur-Cojeul recently attained by the British on the south of Arras. At all points, to judge by British reports, the assaulting bodies gained the German front positions without particularly heavy initial loss. These positions included the villages of Neuville-Vitasse, Tilloy-lez-Moffaines and St. Laurent-Blangy, with the "Harp" and a number of other intricate trench works, and on the north, the noted Vimy bridge, sheltering the Germans in the Lens coal basin, a dominating height twice previously taken in part and lost again. Before noon the British were established in the entire front trench system of their adversaries, along the whole line of the assault. By two p.m. German prisoners to the number of 5,816 had been placed in the barbed-wire compounds built in anticipation at the British rear.

A farther advance later in the day, London reports, made the British masters of a second system of entrenchments a mile or more to the east of the first. There fell with this line the fortified localities of Feuchy, Feuchy chapel, Hyderabad redoubt, Athies and Théroux. The depth of the day's advance at maximum points exceeded two miles. The day's total of prisoners was above 9,000. Judging from this figure and surmising that a normal proportion of the defenders were killed or succeeded in withdrawing, the trenches would seem to have been manned at or near the average strength for similar portions of the German line in ordinary times. No anticipation of the attack had apparently inspired the leaders on the German side to strengthen or to withdraw the threatened forces. On the 10th, the second day of the offensive, the British continued to gain at the south end of their line, approaching Monchy-le-Preux, five miles east of Arras. Farther north they cleared Farbus, with its small wood east of the southern end of the Vimy ridge. On the ridge itself the defense concentrated its energies. The Germans contested the possession of the northern end of the ridge during the night of the 9th and continued their resistance during the following afternoon. Bodies of Canadian troops, which carried on the offensive in this neighborhood, made farther but inconclusive progress. On the morning of the 11th Haig reported the capture of Monchy-le-Preux with the adjoining Bergère heights. The prisoners taken at Monchy admitted that orders had been given to hold regardless of the cost. On the 11th the Germans twice attempted, during the morning, to recapture the village and neighboring positions. On the Vimy ridge the Canadians were masters of the summit, virtually to its northern extremity, by April 11, and had made some progress down the wooded eastern slope. Early on the morning of the 12th Haig reported the Canadians captured two positions in the enemy lines immediately north of the ridge, and later German counter-attacks were beaten off. East of the ridge, the offensive was apparently handicapped by the necessity of moving the supporting artillery before it could be brought to bear beyond the elevation. South of the ridge, however, Canadian troops advanced along a mile front April 12, in the woods near Farbus, thus pressing the left of the Germans immediately east of the ridge.

Continuing their advance toward Cambrai throughout the period of the offensive from Arras, the British made steady progress. They reported a gain on the Bapaume-Cambrai road north of Louverval on April 8. On April 9 they occupied Demicourt, south of the road, after storming the villages of Hermitage and Boursies and entering Havrincourt wood. On the 10th they advanced again north of Louverval. Northwest of St. Quentin, likewise, they attacked the Germans between Senceny and Jeancourt on the 7th, and captured Fresnoy-le-Petit on the

8th. Pontrou and le Verquier fell into their hands April 9. Between Arras and Cambrai the troops of the Cambrai offensive pressed farther north on April 11, engaging the Germans between Bullecourt and Querant, some eight miles southeast of the new British position at Monchy. The Berlin report of the 11th claims the capture of a thousand British in the region of Bullecourt and that of Hardcourt. In the greater part of the field, from the end of April 10 onward, the attacking forces had traversed the fortified zone of German defenses and were advancing relatively in the open. No further information as to the possible existence of a new fortified line immediately in the German rear was to be had. The let-down in the attack, dating from the 11th, was notable, but must be ascribed, in the first place, to the difficulty of moving up supplies and artillery, support for the British infantry front, rather than to the rallies of the Germans around Vimy and Bullecourt.

Upon the Aisne, the Germans defending Laon were active, in apparent apprehension of an extension of the French offensive eastward, analogous to the northward extension of the British advance. The German attack of April 4, at Sapigneul, mentioned in last week's review, was reported by Berlin, April 6, as a notable minor success, yielding 827 prisoners. Sapigneul is a point on the Aisne-Marne canal, the general line of the French between the Aisne river and Rheims. The French have maintained themselves east of this canal between Sapigneul and the Godat farm. To regain the lost territory, east of the canal, they delivered attacks with hand grenades on several successive days. The German attack at this point was apparently designed to menace the right rear of any French concentration that might be in progress on the Aisne between Berry-au-Bac and Craonne. Beginning April 7 the German heavy guns carried on a several days' bombardment of Rheims. As a result the evacuation of the civil population of that city was ordered. Despite these apparent efforts at a diversion, the French increased their artillery fire during the week in the region north of Soissons, between the Somme and the Aisne. From the French reports it would seem that the chief artillery effort is being made in this more westerly district, while the Berlin report of April 11 speaks of an increasing bombardment between Vailly, on the Aisne, and Rheims. The operations of the French infantry in the whole area between St. Quentin and Soissons have slackened for the moment. The French reports indicate slight advances in the Coucy forest region. Northeast of Soissons the Germans increased their artillery fire against the new French positions near Neuville and Laffaux, checking the advance at that point. Paris, April 12, reported French offensive at a number of points between the Oise and Rheims, notably in the cleared central part of the Coucy forest, about Laffaux and east of Sapigneul. At all these points the French report asserted that gains were made.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Subsequent reports regarding the Germans' capture of the Toboly bridgehead on the Stokhod river, April 3, indicate it as the most telling success gained against the Russians during the present year. Berlin, April 6, reported that the operation had yielded 9,630 prisoners, fifteen cannon and 150 machine guns. A Russian dispatch reported the removal of two generals held responsible for the reverse. No farther advance in this region has followed as yet, and apprehension of a Teuton offensive on a large scale in Volhynia is for the time being allayed. The Teuton enterprises against various and scattered points on the Russian front have not met with any further comparable success. Southwest of Riga, reports Petrograd, April 6, the Teutons occupied trenches in the Russian line east of Plakanen, but were subsequently expelled. A Teuton attack in the region of the Jacobini-Vale Putna road, the scene of a recent Teuton advance was repulsed. On April 7 Petrograd announced the repulse of a Teuton attack north of Brzezany. A Russian minor attack southwest of Brzezany resulted in the occupation of a Teuton trench. North of Rojitchne, on the River Styr, in Volhynia the Russian positions were invaded on the night of April 10 by a raiding party. Near Terechkovitz, in the region of Sokal the Teutons captured a trench position after artillery fire, but were later thrown out.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

Italian reports fail to announce any notable developments on the Trentino and Trieste fronts. Austrian minor attacks in the Carso region continue. Some rumors of a Teuton concentration in the Trentino, preparatory to an attack similar to that of last May are current, but definite news to that effect is lacking.

On the Macedonian front, the French offensive north of Monastir has not been renewed. The Entente positions north of the city, as a result of the recent efforts, have been somewhat advanced, with possible benefit to the defensive situation of Monastir, but without notable offensive advantage. Paris, April 6, reported the repulse of renewed attacks by the Teuton-Bulgarian forces against the new positions on Hill 1050 and, west of the city, on the Tsvrava Stena river. Paris had reports, on April 11, of disorders in towns within the interior of Bulgaria attended with rioting in which troops occasionally sided with the manifestants. A belief in the dissatisfaction of the Bulgarians may afford, in part, the explanation of the late efforts of the Salonica force to take the offensive.

In Mesopotamia, according to a London report, the Turks, following a junction of the British and Russian forces on the Diala river, April 2, fell back toward Kifri, in a general westerly direction. There is no indication that any great Turkish force in this region has been cut off by the converging movement of the two Entente armies. The Turks before Kifri were reported, on April 10, by General Maude as apparently designing a movement against the British forces west of the Diala, in cooperation with the Turkish force on the left bank of the Tigris. On April 8, he reports, the British were in contact with their opponents on the line Garfa-Deli Abbas. Along the right bank of the Tigris, the British on April 8 and 9, moving up the Bagdad-Samara railroad occupied Balad station, fifty miles north of Bagdad, and Herbe, four miles beyond, taking 209 prisoners.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

The volunteer patrol boat *Lily II* made the first capture in her class since war was declared by the United States against Germany. She captured the yacht Sparrowhawk, in command of Ernest Bethge, one of the crew of the German steamship *Cincinnati*, as she was leaving Boston harbor on April 7. There were two Swedes in her crew, and it was suspected that the mission of the Sparrowhawk was to cut cables. She was turned over to the Federal authorities and her captain and crew held in \$5,000 bail each.

The reports that a German commerce destroyer was seen a few miles east of Nantucket, Mass., lightship on April 7 bound west, and another off the Virginia Capes, were evidently groundless. Nothing has been heard of

the supposed raider or raiders since. While there may be one or two German commerce destroyers still at large, it is extremely unlikely that they would cruise so near our coast as to invite prompt capture or destruction by American or Allied warships. However, no precautions against a possible surprise by a cunning and daring enemy can be ignored, and a prompt search for the reported raider was undoubtedly made by some Navy vessels. The supposed raider was described as a vessel with two masts and one large funnel and was assumed to be disguised as a merchant steamer.

The sinking of the Norwegian steamer *Camilla* by a German submarine on April 7 without warning, makes the fourth Belterian relief ship torpedoed within four days. The ships were carrying a total of 17,000 tons of food-stuffs. The number of relief ships torpedoed since Feb. 1 is seven. In addition to these, three were fired on and escaped. All the relief ships which were sunk were torpedoed without warning in broad daylight outside the war zone on line guaranteed by the German government as safe. They bore the full markings of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and had safe conduct passes issued by the Swiss Minister in Washington on behalf of the German government.

In a supplementary report received by the State Department at Washington on April 8, Mr. Sharp, American Ambassador at Paris, makes it clear that Bt. John Epolucci, U.S.A., was killed when a German submarine sank without warning the American armed steamship *Aztec*, on April 2, in the English Channel off the French coast. Mr. Sharp, giving the official death list of the *Aztec*, states that all the other members of the Navy gun crew on board the *Aztec* were rescued. The total number of men on the *Aztec* was given by Ambassador Sharp as twenty-eight, of whom nineteen were saved. The names of the Navy gun crew were given in our last issue, page 1027.

TO CO-ORDINATE PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

Opportunity for patriotic service to the Nation by individuals and organizations throughout the country is thrown open under a plan approved by the Secretary of War and announced on April 8 by the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies in Washington. The committee is headed by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia and Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, is its honorary chairman. The plan contemplates that all who desire to render service shall communicate with the National Committee on Patriotic and Defense Societies, which has established headquarters in the Southern Building, Washington, D.C. This committee will act as a clearing house for twenty-eight or more patriotic and defense organizations. It will co-ordinate the efforts of these organizations with a view to system and efficiency and with the idea of eliminating useless duplication among them. The announcement says:

"This committee, which was formed at semi-official suggestion, for the express purpose of harmonizing the efforts of patriotic organizations, has felt justified in undertaking to formulate plans under which those who wish to pledge their services to the country in any capacity, military or civil, may organize themselves into a well co-ordinated body."

"We all want to do our bit. But if we flood the Government with promiscuous offers to volunteer other than in the Regular Army or seek to organize companies and regiments in ways which do not fit in with the War Department's plan, we are likely to prove more troublesome than useful. We ought to be able to organize and co-ordinate our efforts to help the Government; subjugating our personal desires for distinguished opportunity for service to the needs of the organized whole."

"Plans for developing a nation-wide volunteer reserve, enrolled by state local committees under a democratic scheme of control, are under way, but, of course, can not be fully worked out or announced until Congress passes the Army bill. The formation of local organizations need not be discouraged in the mean time, for if their leaders will get in touch with us, the organization can immediately be utilized as soon as the time comes when a harmonious movement can be begun."

In approving the plan the Secretary of War made the following statement: "The Administration bill provides for recruiting the Regular Army to its full strength through volunteers. If it becomes law, I think the first effort of patriotic organizations of citizens might well be devoted to stimulating such recruiting."

"In providing for future increments to the Army from men between nineteen and twenty-five years old, we are not unheeding of the great mass of patriotic men above the age of twenty-five, nor of the women, who are eager to serve the country in its emergency. Everywhere, movements to form various sorts of volunteer organizations are under way. The time may come when the services of such citizens will prove invaluable. In positions not directly connected with but necessary to the conduct and equipment of a large army, use may be found for many of them. As a military reserve, an organization of men who by reason of age, or otherwise, are not immediately needed, pledged to answer any call to service, will prove of great moral value, even if, as is to be hoped, no emergency ever makes their actual call to arms a necessity."

"The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies is formulating, with my hearty approval, plans to unify and encourage these many volunteer efforts. It would be a great relief if all offers to serve, other than by joining the regularly constituted Army, might be ultimately presented to the Department in some co-ordinated way through a common channel. The plans, of course, can not be perfected or approved until after Congress acts on the Army bill. In the meantime, I would suggest to all individuals and groups who are engaged in or contemplating the formation of volunteer organizations for national service that it would simplify the problem of this department if they would co-operate with the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies in finding a way for those who wish to pledge their services to the country to organize themselves so that they can present their offer in the manner most likely to be available and of real help to the Government."

The officers of the committee, besides General Young and Mr. Pepper, are the following: vice chairman, C. C. Moore, San Francisco; Charles Franklin Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; William H. Cowles, Spokane, Wash.; executive secretary, William Mather Lewis, Washington, D.C. Executive Board: Edward Harding, New York city; Bascom Little, Cleveland; Henry H. Ward, Washington, D.C.; Percy H. Stewart, New York city; Mrs. William Cummings Story, New York city; Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain, U.S.A., retired; Philadelphia, and Herbert Barry, New York city. Assisting the committee unofficially is Nathan A. Smyth, of New York city.

PASSENGERS ON THE PACIFIC.

The following passengers recently sailed for our island possessions:

First-class for Honolulu—Lieut. Col. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C.; Surg. Charles N. Fiske, U.S.N.; Capt. Jere Baxter, 25th Inf., wife and son; Capt. Charles H. Rich, 32d Inf.; Capt. C. S. Hoffman, 32d Inf., wife and son; Capt. W. E. Holliday, 25th Inf., wife and two small children; Lieut. C. P. Stearns, 4th Cav., wife and daughter; Lieut. J. M. Eager, 5th F.A.; Lieut. V. P. Erwin, 1st F.A.; Lieut. Henry B. Lewis, Inf., and wife; Lieut. Philip L. Thurber, 1st F.A., wife and infant; Lieut. Livingston Watrous, 25th Inf.; Lieut. John C. Wyeth, 5th F.A., and wife; Ensign Leon C. Alford, U.S.N., and wife; Asst. Civil Engr. Roscoe L. Martin, U.S.N., wife and daughter; 2d Lieut. Ivan H. Bradley, 9th F.A.; 2d Lieut. Marvin C. Heyser, 1st F.A.; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Lynch, 9th F.A.; 2d Lieut. A. N. White, 1st F.A.; Mrs. John N. Hauser, wife Lieut. 9th F.A.; L. Sorley, Jr., son of Major L. S. Sorley, 1st Inf.; Mrs. Alfred Sears, mother of Capt. J. J. Boniface, Cav.; Mrs. Evelyn L. Tuttle and son, family Govt. physician, Hawaii; D. H. MacAdams, postmaster, Honolulu; Anna McGonigle, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. Ida C. Wikander, mother of teacher, Hawaii; Harry Smith, typewriter, Naval Station, and wife; Charles E. S. Burnley, draftsman, U.S.N.; Merton I. Condon, clerk, Naval Station; John D. Frederick, Clerk, Med. Supply Dept., wife and child.

First-class for Guam—P.A. Surg. Edwin L. Jones, U.S.N., wife and two children; Robley Appel, employee naval contractor, Waymouth; Glenda Briggs, employee Agricultural Dept., and wife; Mrs. John R. McMeekin and infant, family of Boatwain, U.S.N.

First-class for Manila—Lieut. Col. W. T. Wilder, 27th Inf., wife and father-in-law; Major William R. Doores, C.A.C., wife and two children; Major Dennis P. Quinlan, judge advocate, and wife; Capt. J. F. Barnes, 2d F.A., and wife; Capt. Burt W. Phillips, 31st Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, P.S., wife and two children; Chaplain John L. Maddox, 31st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Sullivan, P.S., and wife; 2d Lieut. James C. McGovern, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Frank Temin, P.S.; W. O. King, chief gunner, U.S.N., and wife; Misses Grace E. Canham and Agnes M. Combs, nurses, A.N.C.; Mrs. Ella C. Young, mother-in-law of Capt. W. Harvey, 31st Inf.; Mrs. J. A. Halpin, wife of Asst. Surgeon, U.S.N.; Mrs. Carl A. Bishop, wife of Lieut. P.S.; Max Baum, acting pay clerk, U.S.N., and wife; Arthur A. Lee, acting pay clerk, U.S.N.; Miss Marina Simmons, Army Nurse Corps; Frank E. Wilmet, Insular employee, wife and child; R. G. Wood, Insular employee, and wife; H. Ray Kingsley, Insular employee, and wife; Mrs. Adolph Kopp, wife of Insular employee, and two children; George F. Mitchell, tea inspector, Treasury Dept., and wife; Mrs. Frank E. Raab, wife of Insular employee; Mrs. J. F. Boomer and three children, family of commercial agent, Dept. of Commerce.

Second class for Honolulu—Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Williams, wife and child; Elect. Sergt. 1st Cl. W. F. Cooper, C.A.C., wife and two children; A. Lawler, plumber, Q.M.C.; Mrs. N. W. Callon, wife of Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.; Mrs. James O. Maxey and two children, family of Pvt., 13th C.A.C. band; Mrs. Harry B. Histe, wife of Pvt., U.S.A.; Mrs. Willie Brown and child, family of 1st Cl. Pvt., Med. Dept.

For Manila—Mrs. B. W. Stevenson, wife of Sergt., Q.M.C.; Mrs. John Bruning and two children, family of Regt. Supply Sergt.; Mrs. Edward Gordon and two children, family of Sergt., 9th Cav.; Froilan Castaneda, employee Phil. Govt.

ARMY ITEMS.

The regular annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city, on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, at three o'clock. An address will be made by Chaplain H. P. Silver, of West Point.

A troop train carrying 300 recruits from Fort Thomas to Douglas, Ariz., collided near Nashville, Tenn., on April 5, with a freight train. Both engines were badly wrecked and several coaches were derailed. Fourteen soldiers were injured, but none seriously.

The President has sent a letter to Lieut. Col. William W. Harts, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington, thanking that officer for "the very effective part his organization had in assuring the success of the inaugural ceremonies."

Capt. Campbell B. Hodges Inf., U.S.A., detailed in the Militia Bureau in the War Department, has been asked to accept the position of second in command of the 1st Inf., La. N.G. Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, visited the War Department during the week to ascertain if it would be possible to secure permission for Captain Hodges to accept the offer. He was told that the Department would recommend the change if the officer was placed in command of the regiment, instead of in the position of lieutenant colonel. Captain Hodges was on detached service as lieutenant colonel of the 1st Louisiana when he was ordered to duty at the Militia Bureau.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the 22d Infantry, U.S.A., who arrived recently at New York from the Mexican border and are on duty at Forts Jay and Hamilton. There are also some officers at Fort Totten, but we have not yet received that list. The following are the officers at Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York city: Col. J. C. F. Tillson, Capt. R. B. Lincoln, adjutant; Capt. F. G. Rozelle, R. V. Venable, A. J. White and B. R. Campbell, 1st Lieut. A. G. Gardner, 2d Lieuts. A. B. Stewart, W. F. Lee, P. K. Kelly and E. Wilhelm. The officers on duty at Fort Hamilton are: Lieut. Col. F. D. Webster, Major R. C. Langdon, commanding battalion, Capt. A. B. Sloan, F. H. Adams, R. C. Kirtland, J. E. Ware and F. B. Terrell; 1st Lieuts. D. B. Falk, Jr. (32d Inf.), V. Evans, L. T. Saul and C. Bluemel; 2d Lieuts. S. E. Brett, H. L. Reeder, C. T. Senay, R. D. Bell and F. A. Byrne; Major C. J. Bartlett, M.C., and 1st Lieut. W. W. Conger, M.R.C.

"The Officers' Club at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., which has been an institution since a time no one here can remember, has been closed," says the Portland, Oregonian, "there being not enough Regular Army officers in the post to warrant keeping it open. The club is in the old log building formerly post headquarters when Gen. U. S. Grant was here. This building has been covered with siding so that one cannot tell it is a log building from the front, though the walls are thick. Here the officers of the Army for generations have been wont to gather and enjoy their leisure time. Lee Yim, the venerable Christian Chinaman, who has been steward of the club for the past sixteen years, will leave soon for Whitefish, Mont., where he will open a restaurant. Lee knows personally hundreds of officers. Since he has been at the club the following organizations have been stationed here: 14th Infantry, the 1st Infantry, the 21st Infantry, the 4th Field Artillery and the 93d Co., Coast Art. Corps, headquarters of the Department of the Columbia were here until a few years ago; Co. F and Co. E, Engrs., and other detachments were here for a short time."

In a five-inning game played at the Schofield Barracks "ball park" on March 23 the 1st Infantry officers' nine

defeated the team of the 4th Cavalry by a score of 5 to 4, this being the second game won by the officers of the 1st in the present season's schedule. The Infantry battery comprised Lieutenants Riley and McGarrigle while Lieutenants Haverkamp and Schofield were on the mound and behind the plate for the Cavalry. Capt. John K. Herr at shortstop was the "major league" player of the Cavalry nine. The teams: 1st Infantry—Lieutenant Riley, p.; Lieutenant McGarrigle, c.; Lieutenant Smith; Lieutenant Sears, 2b.; Lieutenant Schneider, 3b.; Lieutenant Rose, s.s.; Lieutenant Simons, l.f.; Lieutenant Crooks, c.f.; Lieutenant Greacen, r.f. 4th Cavalry—Lieutenant Rayner, 2b.; Lieutenant McQuillan, 1b.; Captain Herr, s.s.; Lieutenant Haverkamp, p.; Lieutenant Estes, 3b.; Lieutenant MacLauren, l.f.; Lieutenant Murphy, c. Summary—Hit by pitcher: by Haverkamp, Simons 2, Greacen, Crooks; struck out: by Haverkamp 6, by Riley 2. Umpire: Sergeant Morley.

Second Lieut. Arthur Brown, Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry, was tried by general court-martial March 9, 1917, at Camp Owen Beirne, El Paso, Texas, on charges of conduct in violation of the 61st Article of War, he having broken his word of honor as a gentleman, given to his commanding officer, to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor so long as he was in the Federal service; being found drunk in a disorderly house, and absenting himself without leave, Feb. 18-28, 1917. The sentence of dismissal imposed by the court has been confirmed by the President, and Lieutenant Brown ceased to be an officer from April 10, 1917.

First Lieut. Lawrence M. Barnett, Dental Corps, Alabama N.G., was tried at Fort Sceven, Ga., March 9, 1917, on charges of drunkenness on duty, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This officer was also tried at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Jan. 10, 1917, for being absent without leave, and drunk in uniform. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed by each of the courts-martial, and the sentences have been approved by the President. Lieutenant Barnett ceased to be an officer of the Alabama National Guard from April 6, 1917.

ANAPOLIS REUNION POSTPONED.

At a meeting of the Council of the U.S. Naval Academy Graduates' Association held at Annapolis on March 27, the following action was taken:

"In view of the general situation the Council has decided to indefinitely postpone the 1917 annual meeting and dinner."

The Council feels assured that the members of the Association will approve their decision. As a new Council can be elected only at a regular annual meeting, the present members will continue to act, filling such vacancies as may occur in its membership, as authorized by the constitution of the Association. Prof. D. W. Garrison is secretary-treasurer, of the Association.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ina Claire, who has attained fame in musical comedy to Lieut. Lawrence Townsend, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Missouri. Miss Claire recently accepted a position offered by David Belasco for the dramatic stage. While a date for the wedding has not been made known, the marriage may take place soon. Lieutenant Townsend is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, who are well known in society in New York, Washington, Newport, and Philadelphia. Both his mother and his sister, Miss Yvonne Townsend, are amateur composers of some note. Miss Claire made her debut in Chicago, Ill., with Richard Carle in "Jumping Jupiter." With Clifton Crawford she appeared in "The Quaker Girl," playing the title rôle, and since then she has appeared in "The Girl from Utah," "The Belle of Bond Street," "Follies of 1915," and "Follies of 1916." She also has been favorably received in vaudeville.

U.S. Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, and Mrs. McCumber, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen McCumber, to Lieut. Harrison Brand, Jr., Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Lieutenant Brand is of the class of 1914, U.S.M.A., and is at present in attendance at the School of Engineers, at Washington Barracks.

Lieut. James Blair Glennon, U.S.N., and Miss Ellie Murdaugh Lejeune were married at the home of the bride's father, Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., in Washington, D.C., April 7, 1917. Only a family party witnessed the ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith officiated. The bride was unattended, but Lieut. Alva D. Bernhard, U.S.N., acted as best man. The engagement of the couple was announced several months ago, with the wedding set for April 25 in St. John's Church, but on account of the war the wedding was hastened. The bridegroom is a son of Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N., Commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y., for the marriage of their daughter, May Frances, to Mr. L. Havemeyer Butt, son of Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.Y.N.G., and Mrs. Butt, on Saturday, April 21, 1917, in St. Mary's Church, at Tuxedo Park, and afterwards at breakfast. A special train will leave the Erie station, Jersey City at 11:45 a.m. and returning leaves Tuxedo Park at 4:30 p.m.

Major and Mrs. Ivers W. Leonard, Phil. Scouts, Cebu, Cebu, P.I., announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Marian Josephine, to Dr. Joseph Stanley Laird, of the faculty of the University of Michigan. Miss Marian graduates in June at the University of Michigan and will be married during the summer.

Asst. Paymaster Arthur Henry Eddins, U.S.N., and Miss Nathalie Reynolds were married at Key West, Fla., on March 24, 1917.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Addison Sprigg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Sprigg, Friday evening March 16, 1917, to Ensign Ivan Montrose Graham, U.S.N., at the Sprigg home, 2044 First street, San Diego, Cal., which we briefly noted in our issue of March 31, page 986, was quite an interesting event. The Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's church, read the service. The Sprigg home was decorated with peach blossoms and palms. The bridal party entered under a saber arch formed by Annapolis classmates of the bridegroom. The

best man was Ensign D. C. Watson, U.S.N., a shipmate of the bridegroom, and there were other attendants. The bride wore a gown of satin and pearls, with a tulle veil. She carried orange blossoms. After the ceremony there was a wedding supper, and the ancient military ceremony of cutting the wedding cake with a saber took place. The young couple left for Mare Island, where they will reside temporarily. The wedding was hastened because of the uncertainty concerning the movements of the ship to which the bridegroom is attached, the U.S.S. Buffalo. For that reason it was quiet, only relatives and more intimate friends being present. The bride is one of the best known members of San Diego's younger set. She was graduated from the San Diego High School and is a member of the Zetas Rowing Club and other organizations. Ensign Graham's home is in Honolulu. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1915 and has been stationed on the Pacific coast almost ever since.

A quiet wedding, which was solemnized on April 9, 1917, owing to the imminence of war, much sooner than had been previously planned, was that of Miss Frances Serrill Ladd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Beach Ladd, of "Aldworth," Ardmore, Pennsylvania, to Mr. Merrill A. Kercher, of Goshen, Indiana, and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy class of 1916, who resigned from the navy. The ceremony took place at half past twelve at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont, Pa., and was performed by the rector, the Reverend Charles Townsend. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony and at the breakfast which followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Cadet Harry Russell Pierce, 1st Class U.S.M.A., whose home is Portland, Me., will be married the last of April, directly following graduation to Miss Ellen D. Spaulding, of Hallowell. Lieut. Chester H. Pierce, Coast Artillery, will act as best man. Miss Spaulding, the bride-elect, is organist of the Episcopal Church in Hallowell and is very musical. She has been a student at the New England Conservatory in Boston, where she did splendid work.

Major Francis Joseph McCann, Q.M. Corps., N.Y.N.G., and Miss Jane Dodge Murphy, daughter of the late Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, N.Y., one-time United States Senator, were married in New York city April 11, 1917 at the home of the bride at No. 1,155 Park avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fernando Gaudet, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Jean Baptiste. Only members of the families were present. Major and Mrs. McCann started immediately after the ceremony for Virginia. Upon their return they will live at 1,155 Park avenue, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Blanchard announce the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite Eugenia, to Ensign Howard Leroy Vickery, U.S.N., on April 9, 1917, at Boston, Mass. Ensign Vickery is at present attached to the U.S.S. Michigan.

The engagement was announced on April 8 of Miss Pauline Dickinson, daughter of Mrs. F. S. D. Copeland, of New York, to Mr. Warren Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank Sullivan, also of New York. Miss Dickinson is a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Richard Luder, U.S.A.

Mrs. Israel Thorndike Hunt announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Louise, to Lieut. Albin Krill Kupfer, U.S.A., April 9, 1917, at Arlington Heights, Mass.

Lieut. H. C. Fellows, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Grace E. Van Orman were married at Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1917. The lieutenant with his bride has arrived at Fort McIntosh. He has been assigned to the 14th Cavalry with Troop L. Lieut. Fellows is a recent graduate of the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth. He and Mrs. Fellows are temporary house guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, U.S.A.

Flemingwood, the winter home of Mrs. Robert Flavious Fleming at St. Lucie, Fla., was the scene of a quiet but interesting wedding on March 28, 1917, when Miss Roberta Fleming, the younger daughter, was united in marriage to Major George Fullen Peed, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Rev. Stephen F. Reade, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Fort Pierce, read the service. The rooms of the lower floor, thrown en suite, were beautifully decorated in white and green, native bowers and foliage being used in carry out the effective scheme. Windows were outlined with the graceful arrangement of white oleander flowers and southern smilax. Over all the soft light from numerous white candles in crystal candlesticks was shed with pleasing effect. Bridal music from Lohengrin announced the approach of the bridal party preceded by Rev. Reade. The full Episcopal service was used in the marriage. The bride wore a bridal gown of white chiffon embroidered in silver over white satin with court train and a tulle veil caught in close arrangement by orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bride roses interwoven with narrow tulle ribbon. The marriage was followed by a buffet supper served in the dining room, which was attractively decorated. The bride is from Fairmont, W. Va., and has spent several winters at the Fleming home at St. Lucie, Fla. Major Peed is stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Baldwin, of 405 Park avenue, New York, and Garden City, Long Island, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Baldwin, to Capt. Roger G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mrs. William A. Thompson announces the engagement of her daughter, Bea Churchill, to Lieut. Howard Hartwell Benson, U.S.N. Miss Thompson is a daughter of the late Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A.

Comdr. H. H. Christy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Christy announce the engagement of their second daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. James Bothwell Will, U.S.N.

The engagement of Instr. Howard McCormick, of the Naval Academy, and Miss Mary Houston, daughter of the late Dr. I. H. Houston and Mrs. Houston, has been announced.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hallock announcing the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. George Kent Stoddard, U.S.N., on March 31, 1914, at Tunkhannock, Pa.

A very interesting engagement announced this week in Washington, D.C., is that of Miss Lelia Louise Speer, daughter of Mrs. Lelia Jarratt Speer and the late James Calvin Speer, and Lieut. Sidney Guthrie Brady, U.S.A. son of Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Townsend Brady, of New York. Lieutenant Brady is with the 3d U.S. Field Artillery now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Mercer Thompson Ord, daughter of Mrs. Rose B. Ord, of San Diego, Cal., to Lieut. Eugene T. Spencer, 5th U.S. Field Art.

Capt. T. S. Mumford, U.S.A., announces the marriage of his daughter, Jane Jarvis, to Mr. Harry Grant Pearson, April 10, 1917, at Baltimore, Md.

A beautiful and quiet wedding in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Orleans, La., April 6, 1917, was that of

Mrs. Celia Hindman Patterson to Capt. Clarence Curtis Culver, U.S.A., Rev. Alfred R. Blakely, rector, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. P. N. Snyder, of Los Angeles, and the groom by Capt. Ralph C. Caldwell, U.S. Cav. Mrs. Patterson has resided in Los Angeles, Cal., the past few years, where she is well known. Captain Culver has just been transferred from the Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., where he has been on duty as an aviation student and in the development of radio telegraphy for aeroplanes, to Washington for duty with the Aviation Section of the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Mr. Chauncey S. Wise announces the marriage of his daughter, Helen Pauline, to Dr. Raymond William Pearson, Dental Corps, U.S.A., on March 31, 1917, at Marysville, Pa.

Miss Pauline Dickinson, the granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Richard Lodor, U.S.A., was married in New York city April 12, 1917, in the Church of the Incarnation to Mr. Warren Sullivan. Because of the present war conditions the wedding was very much hastened. In spite of the invitations being given by wire, or over the phone about 300 were present at the church, and half of that number were later at the home of the bride's mother for an informal godspeed to the happy couple. The bride wore an exquisite gown of silver brocade, and an exquisite old necklace of pearls ornamented the front of the low neck bodice and seemingly suspended the long tulle court train. The veil was an heirloom of exquisite old point lace. The bride carried the same prayer book used by her mother when she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan will remain at the Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, until Mr. Sullivan has to join his regiment, the 7th N.G.N.Y.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, formerly Adjutant General of New York under Governor Morton's administration, died on April 12, 1917, of a cerebral hemorrhage at Hillside, Ossining, N.Y., his country home. He was first taken ill on April 6 and had been unconscious almost throughout his illness. General McAlpin was born in New York city June 9, 1848, the son of David H. McAlpin, who established a tobacco business in avenue D in 1840. He was taken into his father's tobacco factory, and later assumed the entire management of the concern immediately after his father's death. He joined the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in 1869, and entered the 71st Infantry in 1885 and later became its colonel. He was connected with many business enterprises, and was a large shareholder of the company which owns the McAlpin Hotel in New York city. In 1890 he was Mayor of the city of Sing Sing, now Ossining. In Governor Morton's administration he was made Adjutant General of the State. General McAlpin was at one time treasurer of the New York State Republican Committee and president of the Republican National League. He took an active interest in politics for many years. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the St. Andrew Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Union League Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Republican Club of New York and was president of the 71st Regiment Veterans. On Oct. 27, 1870, he married Miss Annie Brandreth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, medicine manufacturer, of Ossining. His wife died about nine years ago. General McAlpin leaves five sons, Messrs. Edwin A., Jr., David H. 2d, Kenneth R., J. Rhoderick and Benjamin B. McAlpin.

Lieut. Col. William Schuyler Beekman, of the 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G., died in New York city April 10, 1917, in St. Luke's Hospital following an operation. He had suffered from a complication of diseases attributed to the severe strain of service on the Texas border, where he suffered from a persistent form of jaundice. He was born in New York Sept. 1, 1868, and first joined the 71st as a private in Company B, Feb. 24, 1887, and served continuously in successive grades up to the time he became lieutenant colonel in 1916. He performed all active service with the 71st and in the Cuban campaign served as regimental adjutant, and as A.A.G., of U.S. Volunteers. He served with the regiment on the Mexican border and among the officers of the New York National Guard was held in high regard. Lieutenant Colonel Beekman was the son of the late Mr. Daniel Dean Beekman. He leaves his wife who was Miss Mabel Hedding, of Baltimore, and a daughter three years old.

Mr. George E. Weed, engineer and shipbuilder, died at his home, 246 West End avenue, New York city, April 7, 1917, of paralysis after an illness of two weeks. He was president of the old Morgan Iron Works and for many years was vice president and director of the New York-Cuba Mail Steamship Company, as well as director of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and several banks and trust companies. Mr. Weed was one of the charter members of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and for many years was one of the vice presidents of the society. He also was one of the earliest members of the Engineers' Club, of which he was treasurer for the last seventeen years. He also was a member of the Board of Governors of the club for more than twenty years. Mr. Weed was born in Danbury, Conn., Oct. 3, 1839 and was a trustee of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, a member of the Republican Club, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History and several charitable and philanthropic societies. His wife died eleven years ago. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Leot von Keifer and Mrs. Thomas E. O'Shea, and one sister, Mrs. Daniel R. Sears.

Mrs. J. De Barth Shorb, who with her late husband, had made the "Golden Gate City" her home for many years, died on April 4, 1917. Her hospitable home, writes a correspondent, was the scene of culture and refinement where the officers of the service were always welcomed guests. Mrs. Shorb leaves a small family and a very large circle of friends that extends all around the world to follow her beautiful life's example. Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Carroll De Buck, by Navy and Army officers and their families and a legion of civilian friends.

Mrs. Delle Fay Norris Pearson, wife of Comdr. H. A. Pearson U.S.N., retired, died at New York city, on March 28, 1917.

Mary W. Adams, wife of Major J. Q. Adams, U.S.A., retired, died at Norwalk, Ohio, April 12, 1917, aged seventy-two years.

Mrs. W. C. Lott, mother of Mrs. Magruder, wife of Capt. Bruce Magruder, 31st U.S. Inf., died at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 3, 1917.

Charles F. Hill, esq., senior member of the law firm of Hill, Ross and Hill, of Baltimore and Washington, and a

former assistant professor of history, at the Naval Academy, died on April 6, 1917, at his summer home in Temple, Hillsborough county, N.H.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Clifton Comly will be in Washington for several weeks with her son, Captain Comly, U.S.A.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., are spending the month of April at the Plaza Hotel, New York.

A son, John Dale Pye Hodapp, jr., was born to Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. J. D. P. Hodapp at Manila, P.I., on Feb. 4, 1917.

A son, Walter Jarratt Scott, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Walter J. Scott, U.S. Cav., at Marfa, Texas, on March 29, 1917.

A daughter, Jeanne, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. David Patterson Marvin, U.S. Coast Guard, at Seattle, Wash., on March 18, 1917.

A son, Anthony Burnham Boynton, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold W. Boynton, U.S.N., at Colon, Panama, on March 25, 1917.

A son, Milton Archer Wilson, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles N. Wilson, C.A.C., U.S.A., at Fort Banks, Mass., on April 3, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander L. James, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., are spending several months at 6905 Franklin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

A daughter, Margie Allen Hoskins, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Hoskins, C.A.C., U.S.A., at Fort Barancas, Fla., on April 5, 1917.

A son, Bony Durand, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Browne, U.S.A., at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., on March 30, 1917.

A daughter, Eliza Cunningham Goddard, was born on March 26, 1917, to Lieut. Calvin H. Goddard, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goddard.

A daughter, Marianna, was born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. P. A. Stevens, U.S.N., at the Homeopathic Hospital, Wilmington, Del., on April 5, 1917.

Mrs. Frank Fitz-Hugh Robards, widow of Captain Robards, U.S.M.C., is spending several months in Florida and New Orleans, returning to Washington in May.

Mrs. Poore, wife of Col. B. A. Poore, Fort McKinley, P.I., is recovering, though slowly, from her serious illness which has confined her to the bed for three months.

Major and Mrs. William Baird have left Washington for Honolulu, H.T., where their address will be temporarily at Fort Kamehameha, care of Capt. W. W. Hicks, U.S.A.

A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Varnum at Portland, Ore., on March 8, 1917.

Mrs. Sheldon Webb Anding, wife of Captain Anding, U.S.A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. P. F. Brennan, at 1962 University avenue, New York. Captain Anding is spending his leave in Mississippi.

The birth of a daughter on April 8, 1917, at the Great Lakes Naval Station to Lieut. Comdr. Lorraine N. McNair, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNair is announced. Mrs. McNair is the daughter of James M. Munroe, esq., of Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, who are now stationed in Oklahoma City, Okla., where Captain Whitfield is on recruiting duty, have as their house guests Mrs. Frank Omberg, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. H. R. Safford, of Montreal, Canada.

Miss Mary Regina Irwin, daughter of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, U.S.A., whose marriage will take place in Washington on April 16 were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair on April 9.

Among the Army and Navy folk who are at present in Los Angeles, Cal., and who are registered at the Hotel Clark in that city are Capt. and Mrs. Corbit S. Hoffman, U.S.A., and Corbit S. Hoffman, jr., Major Fred Palmer, U.S.A., and Capt. Rutherford S. Hartz, U.S.A.

Mme. Algernon Sartoris, wife of the grandson of Ulysses S. Grant, is in America to raise funds for the restoration of artistic France. She is at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, New York city, representing directly M. Dalmier, Minister of Fine Arts of the French republic.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt breakfasted in Washington, D.C., April 11, with Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., president of the Army War College. The breakfast was at the home of Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law, Representative Longworth. Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, talked with General Kuhn about his desire to raise a division of volunteers for service in France and pointed out to the General what he had to offer to the Government.

Mrs. Susan S. Paine entertained at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, Panama, on March 31 with a beautiful tea, having as the guest of honor, Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island, the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Mallory. All the ladies of the garrison called during the afternoon. The ladies assisting Mrs. Paine were Mrs. Straat, who presided at the tea table. Mrs. Waldron, who served the ices, and Mrs. Keller and Mrs. Crawford, who assisted generally.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., delivered an address on the importance and value of compulsory military training and on the unprepared state of America before the Advertising Bureau of the Oakland (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce on April 3. The occasion was a luncheon given by the bureau to assist the work of the Red Cross, and stirred by General Woodruff's speech the business men of Oakland contributed \$6,000 to the Red Cross fund within half an hour.

Col. and Mrs. James H. McRae entertained a large number of friends at dinner at their home in Honolulu on March 22. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Col. and Mrs. Hedekin, Colonel Faison, Cols. and Mesdames Banister, Croxton, Houston, Schofield, Dashiel, Kendall, Mr. Huggett, Miss Huggett, Madame Bougardier, Mrs. Pearson, Majors and Mesdames Reeder, Cochran, Palmer, Lincoln, Ragan, Sorley, Capt. and Mesdames Stone, Clark, Gentry and Ohnstad, Mrs. Vixen and Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Robert H. Campbell Kelton entertained at her home on Kalorama road, Washington, on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. William Cummings Story, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The guests included Mrs. John W. Weeks, Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Florence G. Finch, of New York, Mrs. George E. Wills and Mrs. George Barnett. Mrs. Kelton and her mother, Mrs. Wills, are delegates to the coming congress of the D.A.R. from Old Newbury Chapter, of which Mrs. Kelton was formerly the regent in her native city of Newburyport, Mass.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, U.S.A., is registered at the Powhatan, Washington.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. N. C. Gillette, U.S.N., at Chicago, Ill., on April 7, 1917.

Mrs. W. H. Nauman, widow of Commander Nauman, U.S.N., is spending the month of April at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Clifton Comly, mother of Capt. George B. Comley, U.S.A., is spending a few weeks in Washington at 1606 K street.

Comdr. Arthur J. Hepburn, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. South Carolina, joined his family in Washington for a few days last week.

Mrs. John Hood, wife of Captain Hood, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Duncan Cameron Walton at her Maryland avenue residence, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, wife of Major Buck, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, D.C., has been called to San Francisco, Cal., by the death of her mother.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lorraine N. McNair, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Easter Sunday at the Great Lakes Naval Station, Ill.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., is with her son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, at Annapolis, Md., for a short visit.

Mrs. Martin E. Trench, wife of Captain Trench, U.S.N., has arrived in Annapolis, Md., from the Pacific coast and is with her mother, Mrs. Casper Schenck, on King George street.

Mrs. Owen Hill, wife of Lieutenant Hill, U.S.N., and two children, of Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., are visiting Mrs. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sommers, in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Commandant Barnett, of the Marine Corps, will be "at home" at their quarters at the marine barracks, D.C., on Monday afternoon, April 16.

Mrs. Richard A. Kearney, of Boston, Mass., is spending the Easter holidays with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. James Dexter Adams, at their Connecticut avenue residence, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A., who recently arrived in Washington from Governors Island and N.Y., have leased the residence of Mrs. M. Lewis Clark at 1908 Sunderland Place.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Archibald Livingston Parsons and the latter's daughter, Miss Reeves Harris, have given up their apartment at the Brighton, Washington, and have taken one at the Cecil for the spring months.

The Washington Post for April 9 published a picture of Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Governor of Guam, and also a picture of Miss Ina Claire, whose engagement to Lieut. Lawrence Townsend, jr., U.S.N., has just been announced.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were the principal speakers at the great patriotic meeting held at Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, on April 6. More than \$30,000 was raised for the American Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Stoddard, of New York, have been the guests of Mrs. Stoddard's sister, Mrs. William H. Mitchell in Washington. Major Mitchell, U.S.A., recently left for his post in Paris as military attaché of the U.S. Embassy.

The Evening Star, of Washington, for April 9 published a picture of Mrs. James Proctor Morton, wife of Commander Morton, U.S.N., who is with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Howard, U.S.N., at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Mr. John Vinton Dahlgren, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N., has recently received a decoration for bravery from the French government. Young Dahlgren has been driving an ambulance for the American Ambulance in France for over a year.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., are established in their quarters at the Naval Observatory, Washington, where Rear Admiral Howard is in command. Mrs. Howard's sister, Miss Isabelle Claude and their daughter, Mrs. James Proctor Morton and her two children are with them.

Mrs. Frank L. Denny, widow of Colonel Denny, U.S.C., is spending a month visiting in New York, N.Y. Miss Esther Denny is the house guest of Mrs. Julian Wilcox, wife of Captain Wilcox, U.S.M.C., in Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Denny has recently purchased a residence on Q street, Washington, which they will take possession of in the early fall.

Capt. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., has written for the April number of Marine Engineering a comprehensive summary of "The Development of Screw Propulsion During the Past Twenty Years" in which he points out that the ignorance of scores of inventors has undoubtedly misled them into believing their designs might revolutionize the methods of screw propulsion.

The three sons of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. W. G. McAdoo, have volunteered for service in the Naval Reserve. Francis H. McAdoo, a New York lawyer, signified his offer of service by turning over to the Government his fast motorboat. William G. McAdoo, Jr., a senior at Princeton, intends resigning from college to join the Aviation Corps and Robert H., the Secretary's youngest son, will leave school if his offer is accepted.

The late Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, N.Y.N.G., who died in camp at McAllen, Texas, early this year, left an estate of about \$3,000 in personality. This was disclosed April 3, when Mrs. Lizzie D. Thurston, of No. 211 West Fifty-sixth street, New York city, the Colonel's widow, applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration. No will was found. Colonel Thurston is survived by Mrs. Thurston and a son, Charles D. Thurston.

The annual Easter ball given under the auspices of the Woman's Army and Navy League at the Marine Barracks, D.C., on April 9, was a large and brilliant affair. The U.S. Marine band and the band of the U.S.S. Mayflower alternated for the dancing. The concert hall, where the ball was held, was beautifully decorated with United States flags, pennants and red, white and blue lights. Among the guests were Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. William M. Ingraham, Col. and Mrs. James A. Shipton, U.S.A., Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N., Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Miss Evelina Gleaves, Mrs. Alexander Sharpe, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Church, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James O. Richardson, U.S.N., Mrs. Sian Casey, Miss Casey, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., Civil Engr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N., Mrs. Horace G. Macfarland, Comdr. W. Pitt Scott, U.S.N., the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Borden, U.S.A.

Mrs. Clifton Comly is spending a few weeks in Washington, D.C., and is staying at 1506 K street, N.W.

A daughter, Frances Lucile Leonard, was born to Ensign Nelson J. Leonard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leonard at Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1917.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was nominated as a candidate for Overseer of Harvard University by the Harvard Alumni Association candidates' committee on April 12. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was also named as one of the candidates.

Col. John L. Hayden, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., recently assigned as commander of the 1st District of National Guard of the Western Department, which includes the state troops of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, reached his headquarters at Portland, March 31, accompanied by Capt. John S. Johnson, his assistant.

Mrs. L. B. Burroughs entertained for luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, March 29, for Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, Miss K. Creary, Mrs. M. French, Mrs. W. Avery, all of U.S. Army; Mrs. T. S. Syer, of London, England; Miss Ryan and Mrs. B. Van Leer, of San Francisco; Miss Huey, of Houston, Texas. The luncheon was of five courses and the color scheme was pink in decorations and favors.

At Carnegie Hall, New York city, April 10, Miss Lila Haffmon, the lyric soprano, who will sing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York next season, rendered the following selections by American composers: "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "I Am Weary," by M. Hartmann, wife of Major Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A. Mrs. Hartmann's compositions are frequently sung on classical programs among the American composers.

Lieut. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Decker, Jr., of Montclair, N.J., addressed gatherings in Fay's Theater, Providence, R.I., recently, in a campaign to secure recruits for the Navy. The talks by Lieutenant Decker, who is aid to Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, were along the general lines of preparedness and organization—military, naval and civil. The battalion band from the Newport station paraded on the afternoons when Lieutenant Decker gave his talks. The series of addresses were arranged under the auspices of the Naval Coast Reserve and were given in conjunction with a photoplay, "Eagle's Wings," a preparedness picture, endorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of the American Revolution, Secretary Josephus Daniels, of the Navy, and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and others. Rear Admiral Sims was present on one of the afternoons Lieutenant Decker spoke.

The marriage of Lieut. L. E. Hibbs 3d U.S. Field Art., to Miss McCarthy is postponed indefinitely on account of existing war conditions.

Col. Lorenzo P. Davison, U.S.A., attached to the 27th Infantry, and on duty in the Philippines, died at Manila on April 13, 1917, as a result of injuries received some two months ago from a balky horse. He was born in Wisconsin Nov. 15, 1859, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., Aug. 28, 1885.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN CALLED.

The War Department on April 12, ordered some 10,000 additional National Guardsmen to be mustered into the Federal service, for duty as guards at munition works, and others important places. The commands ordered to be mustered in were the following:

Tennessee, 1st Infantry.

Maine, 2d Infantry.

Florida, 1st Separate Battalion, Infantry.

Kentucky, 2d and 3d Infantry; Co. A, 1st Infantry.

Pennsylvania, 18th Infantry.

New Jersey, 4th Infantry.

New York, 3d Infantry.

Maryland, 5th Infantry.

New Hampshire, 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

California, 5th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 18th Cos., C.A.C.

The National Guard ordered into service April 12, will bring the total in the Federal Service up to more than 60,000 men, and there are about 70,000 more available.

THE CIVILIAN TRAINING CAMPS.

The War Department has ordered the commanders of the various Departments to cancel all orders for civilian training camps scheduled for the coming summer. Instead of the several camps as previously planned, one camp only will be authorized in each department (six camps in all) for the training of officers. The selection of sites for these camps will be announced within a few days. It is probable that the site in the Eastern Department will be at Plattsburgh, N.Y., in view of the adaptation of that place for similar purposes in recent years.

The civilian camps cancelled under this arrangement include those at Forts Riley, Snelling, Sheridan, Benjamin Harrison, D. A. Russell, and at Des Moines, in the Central Department; at Austin and Dallas, Tex., Alexandria, La.; Houston, Texas; and Las Vegas, N.M., in the Southern Department; at Santa Barbara, Cal., American Lake, Wash., and Fort Douglas, Utah, in the Western Department; and at Plattsburgh, N.Y., in the Eastern Department.

General Nivelle, commander-in-chief of the French army, sent a message from Paris to Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on April 8 that was made public on April 12 with General Scott's reply in thanks and reciprocation. General Nivelle's message read: "The French army has heard with deepest emotion the noble and moving words addressed by President Wilson to the American Congress. Her joy is immense on hearing that Congress has decided on war with Germany. She recalls the souvenir of military fraternity sealed more than a century ago by Lafayette and Rochambeau on American soil, and which will be made still tighter on the battle fields of Europe. She salutes the Star-Spangled Banner, which she will be happy and proud to see floating soon near our flags for the triumph of right and civilization. The French General Commanding in Chief sends to the American General Commanding in Chief the expression of his cordial welcome and entire devotion."

The Louisiana delegation in Congress on April 9 drew up a formal set of resolutions petitioning the War and Navy Departments to increase the protection already being given to the sulphur industry in Southern Louisiana. It was stated that the "principal supplies of sulphur for this country and the Allies" is being obtained from the wells of Louisiana and that harm to the industry would result at the same time in a material military

disaster. The following day, April 10, the 1st Battery, 1st Field Art., La. N.G., was called out for "purposes of police protection" but it was stated that this action was not connected in any way with the resolutions referred to above. The sulphur mines of Louisiana are in Calcasieu Parish, about ten miles from the city of Lake Charles. Owing to the peculiar geological formation of the district, the ore is melted underground by live steam and is then pumped to the surface. An extensive plant, including nearly 200 great boilers, is engaged in the work. The importance of sulphur in the manufacture of munitions is too well known to require comment.

The President has signed an executive order, dated April 5, establishing "defensive sea areas and regulations for carrying the same into effect under the authority of section 44, act of March 4, 1803." The Secretary of the Navy is charged with publication and enforcement of regulations. All the principal harbors are given strictly defined outer and inner limits. No vessel will be permitted to enter except by the stated entrance and after being authorized by the harbor entrance patrol. Only public vessels will be permitted to enter between sunset and sunrise. The order concludes: "The responsibility of the United States for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations shall cease from this date." The following harbors are included in the areas: Mouth of Kennebec River, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Long Island East, New York East, New York Main entrance, Delaware River, Chesapeake entrance, Baltimore, Potomac, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Mississippi Mouths, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco, Columbia river, Port Orchard, Honolulu and Manila.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, announced on April 11 the following list of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received since list was last furnished, on March 27, 1917:

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Eastern Department:

To be Captains, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Sell, William D., 103, Dec. 31, 1868, Charlestown, W. Va. Churchill, Percival M., 105, Jan. 5, 1878, Elmwood, Mass. Abramsky, George, 106, April 23, 1876, Springfield, L.I., N.Y.

To be Captain, Engr., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Waggoner, Charles F., 109, June 7, 1879, Atlanta, Ga.

To be Captain, Engr., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Birdseye, Claude H., 110, Feb. 13, 1878, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from Jan. 26, 1917: Macheany, H. C., 27, March 1, 1879, Baden, Pa.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Woodhull, Leon R., 97, Dec. 1, 1883, Bethlehem, Pa. Schaeffer, George H., 99, Dec. 9, 1882, Reading, Pa.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 19, 1917: Crandall, James S., 68, April 30, 1891, Malden, Mass.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Kraus, Walter F., 87, Feb. 3, 1894, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Neuman, David L., 90, Aug. 27, 1891, New York, N.Y. Brunet, Meade, 91, June 21, 1893, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Loebenstein, Julian, 95, May 7, 1891, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 9, 1917: Warner, William E. B., 277, Dec. 7, 1884, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Osborn, Robert A., 376, March 10, 1861, New Rochelle, N.Y. Ratner, Isidor R., 379, Feb. 10, 1890, New York, N.Y. Cooper, William J., 383, Dec. 14, 1871, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Swalm, John M., 384, May 17, 1889, Pottsville, Pa.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: McGrath, Alfred J., 392, Feb. 24, 1861, New York, N.Y. Goldstein, Abraham, 393, Aug. 20, 1872, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 10, 1917: Gove, Edgar A., 403, Nov. 8, 1874, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 19, 1917: Waggoner, Harry L., 422, May 2, 1886, Washington, D.C.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: Bogan, Edward H., 433, July 16, 1891, Washington, D.C. Donnelly, Richard J., 434, June 22, 1865, Washington, D.C.

To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Potter, Nathaniel H., 2, Nov. 16, 1878, Rochester, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Low, Seth, 14, June 6, 1893, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Meyer, Cord, 16, Nov. 15, 1894, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from March 19, 1917: Schaufuss, William G., Jr., 19, Nov. 24, 1892, Lakewood, N.J.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Curtis, Austin M., 25, June 4, 1890, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sultz, Morton, 26, July 24, 1889, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917: Shoemaker, William T., 88, Jan. 22, 1869, Philadelphia, Pa. Bissell, Joseph B., 107, Sept. 3, 1859, New York, N.Y. Gray, Carl D., 117, Sept. 12, 1886, Portland, Me. King, Frank A., 118, May 7, 1873, New York, N.Y. White, Paul D., 121, June 6, 1886, Boston, Mass. Shaw, Henry N., 129, Dec. 14, 1887, Baltimore, Md. Lyman, Henry, 132, Nov. 7, 1879, Boston, Mass. Severance, Robert N., 137, May 29, 1875, Staten Island, N.Y. Hooker, Ransom S., 143, Dec. 13, 1873, New York, N.Y. Lynch, Charles F., 147, Aug. 18, 1871, Springfield, Mass. La Comte, John R., 156, Jan. 13, 1880, Summit, N.J. Van Ingen, Philip, 157, July 31, 1875, New York, N.Y. Fowler, John D., 158, Dec. 20, 1884, Rochester, N.Y. Bradbury, Samuel, 166, April 30, 1883, New York, N.Y. Stillman, Ralph G., 167, Feb. 21, 1882, New York, N.Y. Wakefield, Ralph W., 168, April 11, 1877, Bar Harbor, Me. Williams, Percy H., 182, Feb. 20, 1875, New York, N.Y. Lankford, Ralph, 183, Feb. 5, 1880, Norfolk, Va. Rogers, Walter B., 184, Aug. 25, 1883, Cleveland, Ohio. Altman, Emil, 187, June 13, 1873, New York, N.Y. McDonald, William J., 198, Feb. 18, 1873, Brooklyn, Mass. Palmer, Marion C., 200, July 6, 1884, Tryon, N.C. Fraser, Archibald McK., 202, May 23, 1883, Boston, Mass. Bill, Jose P., 204, Dec. 21, 1884, Boston, Mass. Boyce, John W., 211, June 13, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pa. Smith, Joseph W., Jr., 212, Feb. 17, 1890, Brooklyn, N.Y. Stephens, Richmond, 213, April 27, 1890, New York, N.Y. Eliason, Eldridge L., 215, June 6, 1879, Philadelphia, Pa. Seegman, Simon, 218, Sept. 15, 1882, Pittsburgh, Pa. Keene, Floyd E., 220, Oct. 9, 1881, Philadelphia, Pa. Meyer, Alfred, 222, June 18, 1854, New York, N.Y. Simpson, Reuben S., 223, May 22, 1881, Lyons, N.Y. Unger, Isidor M., 224, Dec. 22, 1876, Ithaca, N.Y. Vose, Royden M., 225, Oct. 25, 1879, Ithaca, N.Y. Ashurst, Astley P. C., 226, Aug. 21, 1876, Philadelphia, Pa. Burrows, Montrose T., 227, Oct. 31, 1884, Baltimore, Md.

McCam, William S., 228, July 6, 1889, Boston, Mass. Clark, Schuyler, 234, July 26, 1874, New York, N.Y. O'Connor, Dennis F., 241, June 13, 1872, Worcester, Mass. Colston, John A. C., 244, Oct. 30, 1886, Baltimore, Md. Piper, Edmund B., 249, April 20, 1881, Philadelphia, Pa. Merchant, William F., 263, March 10, 1868, Manassas, Va. Foster, Matthias L., 266, June 17, 1859, New Rochelle, N.Y. Kane, Evan O'Neill, 275, April 6, 1861, Kane, Pa. Whidden, Rae W., 285, Aug. 24, 1885, New York, N.Y. Corson, Edward F., 286, Nov. 29, 1883, Cynwyd, Pa. Gallagher, John P., 288, Aug. 4, 1885, Philadelphia, Pa. Wentworth, Edward T., 291, Dec. 24, 1884, Rochester, N.Y. Auleta, Francis A., 293, Oct. 5, 1879, New York, N.Y. McMenamin, T. D., 298, March 10, 1878, Highland Falls, N.Y. Owensby, Nowdigate M., 299, Nov. 22, 1882, Baltimore, Md. Beard, John J., 303, Jan. 23, 1876, Cobleskill, N.Y. Morris, Myron L., 307, Dec. 20, 1888, New York, N.Y. Ruff, Frank R., 309, April 8, 1889, Duke, N.C. Whitehouse, Walter J., 311, March 13, 1882, Marcus Hook, Pa. Pilling, George P., Jr., 319, Dec. 14, 1872, Philadelphia, Pa. Flood, Henry C., 320, March 12, 1885, Pittsburgh, Pa. Myers, Magnus J., 324, Dec. 21, 1883, New York, N.Y. Williams, Charles M., 325, Oct. 16, 1872, New York, N.Y. McElroy, T. D., 326, March 10, 1878, Highland Falls, N.Y. Deutch, 327, April 24, 1881, New York, N.Y. Somers, 326, Jan. 28, 1887, Boston, Mass. Gordin, Archie E., 328, Sept. —, 1892, New York, N.Y. Parsons, William B., Jr., 345, May 22, 1888, New York, N.Y. Bryan, Robert C., 351, June 27, 1873, Richmond, Va. Pincoffs, Maurice C., 354, Aug. 16, 1886, Baltimore, Md. Bernd, Leo H., 368, Oct. 29, 1879, Philadelphia, Pa. Deutsch, 369, April 20, 1886, New York, N.Y. Grayson, Thomas W., 417, Nov. 22, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hall, Arthur J., 419, March 7, 1858, Washington, D.C. James, William, 433, Jan. 5, 1882, German Valley, N.J. MacFarlan, Douglas, 450, Oct. 14, 1886, Philadelphia, Pa. Motley, James C., 463, April 22, 1880, Abingdon, Va. Murphy, John J., 465, March 8, 1886, Cambridge, Mass. Musgrave, Percy, 466, Sept. 24, 1872, Doylestown, Pa. Peabody, Francis W., 472, Nov. 24, 1881, Cambridge, Mass. Schwartz, Alfred A., 492, Jan. 18, 1891, New York, N.Y. Taylor, Isaac M., 502, Oct. 29, 1857, Morganant, N.C. Tyndall, Ira G., 508, Dec. 6, 1873, Berlin, Md. Weatherby, Francis E., 517, April 9, 1890, New York, N.Y. Wright, Wade S., 528, Aug. 28, 1889, Boston, Mass. Beekman, Fenwick, 548, June 1, 1882, New York, N.Y. Beiter, Frederick V., 549, Oct. 3, 1884, Baltimore, Md. Belden, Louis De K., 550, Dec. 7, 1888, New York, N.Y. Carrington, Charles V., 567, July 29, 1866, Richmond, Va. Chickering, Henry T., 570, June 29, 1879, New York, N.Y. Cocks, Gerhard H., 576, —, 1877, New York, N.Y. Colie, Edward M., Jr., 577, June 29, 1879, New York, N.Y. Cutler, Condict W., Jr., 582, Aug. 9, 1888, New York, N.Y. Davis, Lincoln, 588, March 31, 1872, Boston, Mass. Davison, Robert E., 589, April 19, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pa. Decker, Raymond R., 591, Sept. 30, 1884, Orbisonia, Pa. Dempsey, George R., 592, June 11, 1887, Newark, N.J. Durham, Herbert A., 605, Feb. 14, 1883, New York, N.Y. Evans, James L., 610, Jan. 19, 1879, West New York, N.J. Frye, Daniel W., 617, April 20, 1870, Pittsburgh, Pa. Gilpin, Friend B., 621, April 22, 1877, Cranford, N.J. Goodman, Edward H., 622, April 14, 1879, Philadelphia, Pa. Hicks, Ernest L., 630, Sept. 12, 1869, New York, N.Y. Irvine, Robert H., 641, Sept. 28, 1859, Ossining, N.Y. Martindale, Harrison S., 673, Sept. 10, 1883, Newark, N.Y. To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917: McElroy, Robert J., 690, May 1, 1885, Greensboro, N.C. Whitney, Chester F. S., 768, July 14, 1875, New York, N.Y. To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917: Roddy, John A., Jr., 855, Aug. 16, 1884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Central Departments:

To be 1st Lieutenant, Inf., O.R.C., from Feb. 24, 1917: Millard, Alfred, Jr., 76, April 15, 1893, Omaha, Neb.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Inf., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: McElroy, Robert J., 215, March 1, 1891, St. Louis, Mo.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Inf., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Farrell, Frank T., 216, May 6, 1890, Chicago, Ill.

Zillman, Harold A., 217, Jan. 21, 1893, Fond du Lac, Wis.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917: Stanton, Samuel C., 60, June 28, 1856, Chicago, Ill.

O'Flaherty, Aloysius E., 113, Feb. 23, 1872, Zanesville, Ohio.

Middleton, Alonzo B., 193, Jan. 3, 1876, Pontiac, Ill.

Eisenbrey, Arthur B., 207, July 31, 1880, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fitzsimons, William T., 216, April 18, 1889, Kansas City, Mo.

Tope, John W., 259, Nov. 27, 1885, Oak Park, Ill.

Larkin, William R., 277, Dec. 15, 1879, Chicago, Ill.

Schmalhorst, David E., 283, Sept. 16, 1874, St. Louis, Mo.

Nurum, Thomas W., 284, Aug. 27, 1860, Janesville, Wis.

Franklin, John H., 295, Oct. 25, 1868, Spring Valley, Ill.

Kutch, Melchior H., 297, Aug. 16, 1874, Terre Haute, Ind.

McVay, James R., 315, June 5, 1891, Rochester, Minn.

Simpson, J. P., 316, Oct. 29, 1868, Palmer, Christian Co., Ill.

McClellan, Clarence, 328, Jan. 11, 1871, Chicago, Ill.

Befell, John M., 361, Feb. 28, 1867, Milwaukee, Wis.

Kreml, Otto A., 438, May 6, 1881, Chicago, Ill.

Bienhoff, W. F. A. G., 484, July 31, 1858, Springfield, Mo.

Vogel, Carl G., 512, Sept. 7, 1874, Elroy, Wis.

Zimmerman, H. B., 530, Sept. 16, 1875, St. Paul, Minn.

Clark, Ira R., 536, Sept. 16, 1875, St. Louis, Mo.

Clouston, Malvern B., 573, Oct. 8, 1878, St. Louis, Mo.

Dexter, Richard, 596, Sept. 19, 1878, Cleveland, Ohio.

To be Captain, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Rathjens, George W., 88, Oct. 3, 1881, St. Paul, Minn.

To be Captain, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Hansen, Paul, Aug. 9, 1879, Springfield, Ill.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Ferno, Axel B., Jr., 57, Oct. 5, 1883, Milwaukee, Wis.

Grohmann, Axel T., 100, July 20, 1870, Chicago, Ill.

Sacket, Charles T., 78, Dec. 31, 1883, Livingston, Mont.
Heinze, Carl A., 82, May 5, 1883, Los Angeles, Cal.
Harisberger, John, 83, Dec. 2, 1871, Seattle, Wash.
Fitzpatrick, Francis J., 91, June 28, 1884, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
Parks, Henry M., 99, Nov. 29, 1872, Corvallis, Ore.

To be Captain, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917:
Adams, Walter H., 107, April 17, 1882, Pasadena, Cal.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917:
Belcher, Paul W., 101, Jan. 4, 1884, San Francisco, Cal.
Lee, Charles H., 103, Feb. 1, 1883, South Pasadena, Cal.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917:
Tolks, Clarence F., 93, Aug. 16, 1887, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917:
Baker, Thomas O., 86, June 21, 1879, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917:
Lederer, Eugene H., 382, Feb. 5, 1883, Portland, Ore.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917:
Ball, George H., 390, July 26, 1870, San Bruno, Cal.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Southern Department:

To be 1st Lieutenant, Med., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917:
Paulus, David D., 31, Aug. 8, 1888, Oklahoma City, Okla.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917:
Sheibley, Edward G., 72, Dec. 1, 1897, Miami, Ariz.

To be 2d Lieutenant, Engr., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917:
Nolte, Robert W., 98, Oct. 1, 1892, New Orleans, La.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917:
Rund, Charles, Jr., 265, Oct. 4, 1883, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

To be 1st Lieutenant, Ord., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917:
Keller, Frederick H., 4, April 18, 1878, San Antonio, Texas.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Hawaiian Department:

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 9, 1917:
Butler, John K., 283, Feb. 18, 1882, Honolulu, T.H.

Phillips, James T., 286, Jan. 1, 1887, Honolulu, T.H.

THE ARMY.

A list of non-commissioned staff officers of the Army who have passed examination for appointment, appears on page 1070 of this issue.

S.O. 82, APRIL 10, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieutenant, Charles R. Insley, Q.M.C., relieved duty Southern Department, to report to commanding general, Eastern Department, as assistant to Q.M., to be spared.

Capt. Virginian E. Clark, junior military aviator, S.C., to Buffalo, N.Y., for temporary duty connection with construction and design of airplanes for Aviation Section.

Leave four months on surgeon's certificate to Capt. Lindsey P. Rucker, Q.M.C.

Col. George H. Sands and Lieutenant Col. Graham D. Fitch, U.S.A., retired, are assigned to active duty at Army War College.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, Inf., D.O.L., relieved from station at Ellington, Ill., and to station, Fort Sheridan, Ill., in connection with duties as inspector-instructor, National Guard.

Each of the following officers, M.R.C., to active duty and will report to Fort Thomas, Ky.: 1st Lieuts. David M. Roberts, Joseph L. Ranshaw, Rufus A. Van Voast, Thomas C. Bell and Irvin Lindenberg.

First Lieutenant Phillips M. Chase, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Logan, Colo.

The following officers, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: 1st Lieut. George A. Traylor and Robert Nelson.

The following officers, M.R.C., to active duty, Columbus Barracks, Ohio: 1st Lieuts. Verne A. Dodd, Edward C. Ludwig, Eugene F. McCampbell, Clarence E. Pfeifer, John W. Means and George C. Shaeffer.

The following officers, M.R.C., to active duty, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: 1st Lieuts. Richard S. Bryan and Ira R. Clark, M.R.C.

Capt. Myles R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., from temporary duty Southern Department, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as Q.M., and in addition to assume charge of construction work at that place, relieving Capt. Lindsey P. Rucker, Q.M.C.

First Lieutenant John Kennedy, P.S., retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Youri M. Marks, U.S.A., retired, to active duty and will report to commanding general, Central Department.

First Lieuts. Ernest F. Miller, Douglas L. Weart, William F. Tompkins, Paul A. Hodgson, Thomas B. Larkin, Edwin C. Kelton and Layson E. Atkins, Corps of Engrs., are relieved duty at Engineer School and are assigned to 1st Regiment of Engineers about April 14.

The following officers, M.R.C., to active duty to Fort Logan, Colo.: 1st Lieuts. Alpha J. Campbell, John W. Ames, Walter A. Jillson and William W. Williams.

First Lieutenant Aloysius E. O'Flaherty, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Thomas, Ky.

First Lieutenant Frank Winders, M.R.C., to active duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Major Harry L. Morse, O.D., from duty at Watertown Arsenal, to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.

The following officers, M.C., in addition to the duties assigned in Par. 46, S.O. 39, Feb. 16, War D., will report by letter to commanding general, Eastern Department, for such duty as they may be able to perform and at such time as may be required: Lieut. Cols. Henry Page, Frederick M. Hartsock and Weston P. Chamberlain, Majors James I. Mabey and George F. Juemann, Capt. Taylor E. Darby, Webb E. Cooper, Norman L. McDiarmid and Thomas C. Austin.

The following officers will report to commanding general, Central Department, for the same duty: Majors James Bourke, William N. Bispham, Guy V. Rukke, Henry F. Pipes and Harry L. Gilchrist, and Capt. John A. Burkett.

S.O. 83, APRIL 11, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieutenant Gilbert R. Cook, Inf., D.O.L.

G.O. 34, MARCH 5, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the trial by G.C.M. of 2d Lieutenant Jack B. Ridgen, 2d Inf., Arkansas N.G., dismissed the Service, and also sentenced to one year's confinement. The latter sentence was deferred.

G.O. 36, MARCH 31, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the dismissal of 2d Lieutenant Levin Smith, 2d Inf., West Virginia N.G., after trial by a G.C.M.

G.O. 38, APRIL 2, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the changes in geographical departments and the territorial organization thereunder, so as to organize six such departments, instead of having four, as formerly. This order appeared in our issue of March 31, page 982.

BULLETIN 16, MARCH 29, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—A revision of G.O. 14, War D., 1912 (Par. 8, Compilation of Orders, 1881-1915), governing the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion is now in course of preparation. The revised regulations held prior to that date will be governed by G.O. 14, War D., 1912, as amended. The New Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. Army, 1917, which is now being issued to the service, will become effective March 1, 1917, but a knowledge of those features of this manual which are based upon the recent changes in the Articles of War will not be required of officers who are examined for promotion prior to July 1, 1917.

II.—Par. 2, Bulletin 12, War D., 1916, relating to private publications, is rescinded.

In the future funds for the purchase of textbooks for non-commissioned officers' schools will be allotted to department commanders. The selection of the text-books will be made by the commanding officer of the troop, battery or company con-

cerned, subject to the approval of the regimental or post commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 21, MARCH 22, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 21, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

Subject: Transfers under Sec. 25, Act of June 3, 1916.

You are informed that the Secretary of War has decided that Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, providing for transfers from one branch of the line to another for the purpose of equalizing promotion, does not require a candidate to appear in person before the board which makes recommendations as to transfer.

JOSEPH TRACY, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 30, APRIL 4, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Department Commander to discharge from the service of the United States enlisted men of the National Guard who have persons dependent upon them for support and which their discharge renders advisable.

Each application must be made by the soldier himself, stating the facts and forwarded through military channels.

Before forwarding applications, immediate commanding officers must satisfy themselves that the facts warrant discharge. Affidavits are not necessarily required.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Cpl., G.S., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 32, APRIL 5, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following telegram is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Washington, D.C., April 5, 1917.

"Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York.

"Deutsche Service law suspended. Individual records under this law will still be carefully kept. Notify all concerned."

"McCain."

Strict and careful compliance with the foregoing is enjoined on all concerned.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MEMBERS OF NATIONAL GUARD

BULLETIN 39, APRIL 9, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following instructions from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Post commanders and recruiting officers will take action as indicated by the War Department, without reference to these headquarters:

"Washington, D.C., April 7, 1917.

Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

There is no legal authority for furnishing Government transportation to members National Guard who at time of President's call are located at points other than rendezvous of their organizations. Such officers and enlisted men must bear cost themselves of returning to their company rendezvous or joining at mobilization camps. In order to provide a method of reporting their proper station, where funds are lacking in individual cases, transportation and subsistence will be furnished to enlisted men under Par. 110, Army Regulations, 1913, similar to cases of enlisted men Regular Army on furlough who are without means to return to their proper station. Enlisted men of National Guard reporting at Army posts or recruiting stations should be furnished with transportation and subsistence from that point to rendezvous of their organization or to mobilization camp, or actual station of their unit, as the case may be, actual cost of transportation and subsistence should be charged against them in the usual manner. All members of the National Guard so reporting should be required to submit satisfactory evidence that they are bona fide members of National Guard organizations called for Federal service by the resident.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR INJURIES OR DEATHS.

BULLETIN 41, APRIL 9, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

When in the execution of the provisions of Bulletin 25, C.S., these headquarters, or in similar circumstances, any person subject to military law appears to be responsible for the injury or death of any person, the commanding officer of the person so apparently responsible will cause him at once to be placed in arrest, will hold him to answer for such crime or offense under the Articles of War as may properly be charged against him; will cause the matter to be fully investigated by a competent person; will promptly cause appropriate charges against him to be prepared and forwarded to these headquarters, accompanied by a full detailed report of facts, together with recommendations; and will cause the person so apparently responsible for such injury or death to be fully informed that the course of procedure herein prescribed is intended to secure a thorough and impartial investigation of, and appropriate action in, his case by the military authorities, and to enable those authorities to retain control over him.

In this connection attention is invited to Par. III, E. 4, page 495, Dig. of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which reads:

"Held that in accordance with a principle of comity as between the civil and military tribunals the jurisdiction which first attaches in a particular case should be carried to its termination, and that the request of the civil authorities for the surrender of the prisoner may be denied if military jurisdiction has already attached."

Attention is also invited to Pars. 997 to 999, inclusive, Army Regulations, 1913, Pars. 476 to 479, inclusive, and to Forms C and D, pages 388, 389 and 390, inclusive, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1917.

The foregoing instructions are not to be construed as imposing any restriction upon the authority of the commanding officer to order confinement or to take other action in any case in which he deems such confinement or action proper.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 7, MARCH 28, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

G.O. 5, Western D., March 6, 1917, announcing dates and places for Citizens' Training Camps for this department during the year 1917, is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

1. The following Citizens' Training Camps are announced for the Western Department during the year 1917:

At Santa Barbara, Cal.—First camp, June 2 to July 1; second camp, July 7 to Aug. 5.

At Fort Douglas, Utah—First camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9.

At American Lake, Wash.—First camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9.

2. These camps are for men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, both inclusive. Men between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five years may attend, without expense to the United States, upon securing special authority therefrom from the department commander.

3. Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps will be combined with these camps; members of the advanced course, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, are required to attend, and other members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, not under eighteen years of age, will be permitted to attend.

4. The second camp at Santa Barbara, commencing July 7, is designated as the camp for instruction of all members of the line sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, Western D., who may be ordered to active duty during 1917. No orders assigning reserve officers to duty in this connection, will issue until funds become available therefor.

By command of Major General Wood:

F. W. COE, Lieut. Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, MARCH 19, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Announces the periods for field and garrison training for the troops in this department as follows:

Field Training—Period April 1 to Oct. 31, 1917.

Garrison Training—Period Nov. 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

Training for Combined Arms and Divisions—Period Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 1917.

The period from Oct. 10 to 31, 1917 (both dates inclusive), is reserved for such divisional field training and tests as may be prescribed by the Department Commander.

G.O. 12, MARCH 29, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

First Lieutenant Martin C. Shallenberger, Inf., aide-de-camp, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned as inspector of small-arms practice of the department, vice Capt. Hugh A. Drum, Inf., D.O.L.

Captain Drum will turn over all property pertaining to that office to Lieutenant Shallenberger, who will receipt therefor.

By command of Major General Pershing:

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, MARCH 20, 1917, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

First Lieutenant Martin C. Shallenberger, Inf., aide-de-camp, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned as inspector of small-arms practice of the department, vice Capt. Hugh A. Drum, Inf., D.O.L.

Captain Drum will turn over all property pertaining to that office to Lieutenant Shallenberger, who will receipt therefor.

By command of Brigadier General Strong:

P. E. LACEY, JR., Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The following officers of the General Staff are relieved from duty in Southern Department and will report to Washington and report in person to Chief of Staff for duty: Major George A. Nugent, Major Bryant H. Wells, Capt. William H. Raymond, Daniel F. Craig and Alexander B. Cox. (April 6, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Major Edward T. Donnelly, A.G., Washington, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (April 5, War D.)

Major Edward T. Donnelly, A.G., to Brownsville for station and as adjutant, 1st Brigade, 1st Provisional Infantry Division. (March 28, S.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered:

Col. Benjamin Alvord, now on leave, is relieved from duty as adjutant of Western Department and is assigned to duty as adjutant of Southeastern Department, May 1, 1917. He will report by letter to Major Gen. Leonard Wood and will proceed at such time as Major General Wood may designate to Charleston, S.C., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney from duty in Southern Department at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and report to Lieutenant General Pershing in that city for duty in the Adjutant General's Department.

Lieut. Col. James T. Dean from duty in Southern Department at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Boston, Mass., and report in person on May 1, 1917, to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as adjutant of that department.

Major Jacob C. Johnson, I.G., from present duties at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and at proper time to Charleston, S.C., and report May 1, 1917, to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for duty as adjutant of that department.

Major Alfred T. Starbuck, I.G., from present duties at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and at proper time to San Francisco, Calif., and report May 1, 1917, to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty as adjutant of that department.

Major DeWitt W. Chamberlin, Q.M.C., from duty in Southern Department and to New York, N.Y., not later than April 13 for duty as transport Q.M.

bulance Co. No. 9 to Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (March 27, H.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles E. Channing, assistant veterinarian, recently appointed, with rank from June 3, 1916, will report to the depot Q.M.C., Washington, for duty. (April 7, War D.)

Leave four months to Capt. Daniel P. Card, M.C. (April 9, War D.)

Leave four months to Capt. George M. Edwards, M.C. (April 9, War D.)

Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., Brownsville, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 26, S.D.)

Majors Charles F. Craig and Henry J. Nichols and Capt. Felix R. Hill, M.C., to Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 24, S.D.)

Capt. George B. Lake, M.C., now casually at Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss, will report to C.O. of that hospital for temporary duty. (March 26, S.D.)

Capt. Robert W. Kerr, M.C., from further duty at Base Hospital No. 2, Fort Bliss, Texas, to report to C.O., 5th Field Artillery, El Paso, for temporary duty. (March 26, S.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., upon expiration of present leave for one month. (March 24, S.D.)

Capt. James S. Fox, M.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, to 11th Cavalry, Camp Stewart, El Paso, for temporary duty. (March 26, S.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months, about April 8, to 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C. (March 30, E.D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Reserve Corps to active duty and will report to commanding officer of the armament specified after his name for duty: First Lieuts. Zoticque Rousseau, Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and Walter Whitney, Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (April 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Llewellyn G. Petch, M.R.C., to active duty in service of United States Army Transport Service, San Francisco. (April 5, War D.)

First Lieut. George C. Ballard, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to his home. (April 7, War D.)

Par. 28 and 29, S.O. 74, March 31, 1917, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Loyd Thompson, M.R.C., are revoked. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles S. Carter, M.R.C., to active duty and report to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. George M. Linnicicum, M.R.C., to active duty at Baltimore, Md., for duty. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. George C. Ballard, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from service of United States on expiration of leave. (April 7, War D.)

The following changes of station of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered: First Lieut. George E. Tooley, Schofield Barracks, to Fort Kamehameha; 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Klauder, Department Hospital, Honolulu, to Schofield Barracks. (March 19, H.D.)

Par. 21 and 22, S.O. 73, March 30, 1917, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Percy J. Carroll, M.R.C., are revoked. (April 9, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps will report to commanding general, 2d Provisional Infantry Division, El Paso, Texas, for duty: First Lieuts. Joseph E. Campbell, Leroy T. Howard, Benjamin Norris, William L. Edmundson, Louis A. La Garde, Jr., Harold A. Benson, Edward A. Coates, Jr., and Herbert De W. Porterfield. (March 26, S.D.)

First Lieuts. Shannon L. Van Valzah and William C. Thomas, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Marfa, Texas, for station. (March 23, S.D.)

First Lieuts. William R. Cain, S. Munson Corbett, John Dibble, Roy E. Fox, Harrison J. McGhee, Joseph de R. Moreno and Jesse I. Sloat, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, Base Hospital No. 2, for temporary duty. (March 22, S.D.)

First Lieut. Oramel H. Stanley, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Del Rio, Texas, camp hospital, for temporary duty. (March 22, S.D.)

First Lieut. John R. Oswalt, M.R.C., now casually at Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, to Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 24, S.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. William J. McConnell, M.R.C., Base Hospital No. 3, Brownsville. (March 28, S.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Mills, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (April 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Gordon B. Underwood, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (April 9, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. Edwin R. Culp, Med. Dept., now on duty with Field Hospital Co. No. 1, El Paso, Texas, to duty with the sanitary troops, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as sergeant-instructor and to Pittsburgh, Pa. (April 4, War D.)

Sergt. Arthur A. White, Med. Dept., Fort Constitution, N.H., to duty with the sanitary troops, National Guard of New York, as sergeant-instructor. He will proceed to Syracuse, N.Y. (April 4, War D.)

Sergt. Robert D. Brink, Med. Dept., now on duty with Field Hospital Co. No. 7, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, is detailed to duty with the sanitary troops, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as sergeant-instructor. (April 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Hubert M. Beasley, Med. Dept., Base Hospital No. 3, Nogales, Ariz., to San Juan, P.R., for duty. (April 6, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. BLACK, C.E.

First Lieut. Xenophon H. Price, C.E., is relieved from assignment to duty and with the 1st Regiment of Engineers and to take station at New York, N.Y., for duty in connection with the organization of reserve Engineer troops. (April 6, War D.)

First Sergt. Henry W. Conner, Co. D, 1st Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will repair to his home. (April 4, War D.)

3D ENGINEERS.—COL. T. H. REES.

Master Engr. Ernest Meyers (senior grade), 3d Engrs., from further duty at headquarters, Hawaiian Department, to Fort Shafter for duty. (March 31, H.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Michael G. Geraghty is placed upon the retired list at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and to home. (April 4, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, S.C., El Paso, Texas, is detailed acting signal officer, 2d Provisional Infantry Division, and will report to the commanding general, 2d Provisional Infantry Division, for duty accordingly. (March 22, S.D.)

First Lieut. Neil G. Finch, S.C., is assigned to Co. A, 1st Field Battalion, S.C., Alamogordo, N.M. (March 26, S.D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Corlett, S.C., from duty in Southern Department to New York, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department. (April 5, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Albert Zierman, S.C., from duty in Hawaiian Department on the transport sailing from this port about April 5, 1917, to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 22, H.D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

First Lieut. Warren C. Woodward, Aviation Section, S.O. R.C., to active duty at Aviation Station, Memphis, Tenn. (April 7, War D.)

Each of the following officers is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps and is rated as a junior military aviator on the date indicated after his name: First Lieuts. Clinton W. Howard, Field Art., April 6, 1917; Benjamin G. Weir, Inf., April 7, 1917; Earl L. Naiden, Cav., April 8, 1917; Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., Inf., April 9, 1917; Benjamin W. Mills, Inf., April 10, 1917; George Pulsifer, Jr., Inf., April 11, 1917; Harry B. Anderson, Cav., April 12, 1917; Walter W. Wynne, Cav., April 13, 1917; James F. Byrom, Inf., April 14, 1917; Joseph T. McNarney, 21st Inf., April 15, 1917.

Leave one month, about April 5, 1917, to Capt. Josiah O. Minus, retired, supply officer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio. (March 23, S.D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Sergt. Marcus H. Rice, Aviation Section, S.E.R.C., from duty at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., to Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., for duty. (April 4, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

COL. J. C. RIVERS, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Joseph W. Buckley, Troop E, 2d Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will repair to his home. (April 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. Victor Kerney, recently appointed, provisionally, second lieutenant of Cavalry from corporal, Co. D, 1st Telegraph Battalion, S.C., with rank from March 17, 1917, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth by April 15 for duty. (April 6, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. G. HUTCHESON, ATTACHED.

COL. F. H. BEACH, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. David Hazen Blakelock, recently appointed, provisionally, second Lieutenant of Cavalry from second lieutenant, 3d Infantry, District of Columbia National Guard, with rank from March 18, 1917, is assigned to the 17th Cavalry and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth not later than April 15 for duty. (April 6, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Clarence F. Ellefson, 3d Cav. (March 24, S.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. D. L. TATE, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Joseph Foley, Troop E, 5th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Cavalry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at the Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., April 20, 1917. (April 10, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Norman Kuhne, Troop M, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and will repair to his home. (April 9, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. W. HEARD.

COL. W. D. BEACH (D.O.L.), ATTACHED.

The name of Capt. Rodman Butler, 8th Cav., is placed on the D.O.L. (April 9, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

COL. J. M. JENKINS, ATTACHED.

Col. Alexander L. Dade, Cav., from duty with 11th Cavalry and to San Diego, Cal., Aviation School, for duty. (April 6, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, Cav., a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to Major Sam F. Bottoms, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Winfield Scott, for examination for promotion. (March 31, Western D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

First Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, Cav., D.O.L., upon relief from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., will return to his former station, Fort Huachuca. (April 5, War D.)

Capt. Francis W. Glover, Cav., D.O.L., to duty as commanding officer, Motor Truck Co. No. 21, Fort Sam Houston. (March 26, S.D.)

PROMOTIONS IN CAVALRY.

The promotions of the following first lieutenants to the grade of captain, with rank as indicated, are announced: Frederick S. Snyder (2d Cav.), rank Feb. 14, 1917, assigned to 2d Cavalry; William C. Christy (9th Cav.), rank March 8, 1917, attached to 9th Cavalry; Sloan Doak (D.O.L.), rank March 6, 1917, attached to 9th Cavalry; Leland Wadsworth, Jr. (9th Cav.), rank March 24, 1917, attached to 13th Cavalry. The officers will join the regiments to which assigned or attached. (April 4, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. J. SNOW.

Capt. Sherman Miles, 1st Field Art., is assigned to duty in office of the officer in charge of the Officers' Reserve Corps at Western Department headquarters. (April 4, Western D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 3d Field Art., to Laredo, Texas, and join his battery. (March 24, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. S. McNAIR.

First Sergt. James H. Queeney, 6th Field Art., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (April 4, War D.)

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Capt. Marion W. Howze, 7th Field Art., from duty as acting judge advocate, April 22, 1917, and will join regiment. (April 9, War D.)

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. P. C. MARCH.

Major Frank E. Hopkins, 8th Field Art., Brownsville, Texas, is detailed acting signal officer, 1st Provisional Infantry Division, and to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (March 22, S.D.)

Capt. Morris E. Locke, 8th Field Art., is detailed a member of the board at Fort Bliss, vice Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M.C., relieved. (March 26, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., Field Art., D.O.L., is relieved as inspector-instructor of Field Artillery of the states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana and will proceed from Indianapolis, Ind., to Washington, D.C., as inspector-instructor of National Guard. (April 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. John L. Hayden, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., accompanied by one officer as assistant, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and assume command of the National Guard troops assigned to the 1st District. (March 29, Western D.)

Capt. Louis E. Bennett, C.A.C., now at Louisville, Ky., will proceed at once to Fort DuPont, Del., for duty pending further orders. (March 30, E.D.)

Capt. Louis S. Chappelair, Charles A. Clark and John P. Smith, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., are detailed as assistants to Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., commander of the 2d District of the National Guard in Western Department. (April 2, Western D.)

Capt. John S. Johnston, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant to Col. John L. Hayden, C.A.C., commander of the 1st District of the National Guard. (April 2, Western D.)

First Lieuts. Charles M. Steese and Frank Drake, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Kamehameha, H.T., at such time after April 15, 1917, as may be designated for examination for promotion. (March 21, H.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., D.O.L., to report to president, Army War College, for temporary duty for ten days, then to join proper station. (April 5, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Second Lieut. Charles A. McGarrigle, 2d Inf., from further duty at Schofield Barracks to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty with his regiment. (March 28, H.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. NOBLE.

Leave one month to Capt. Jacob E. Fickel, 6th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (April 7, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

The leave granted Capt. Campbell King, 7th Inf., is extended ten days. (April 9, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Edwin O. Saunders, 9th Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate, April 23, 1917, and will then report to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty. (April 9, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Sergt. Marcus H. Rice, Aviation Section, S.E.R.C., from duty at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., to Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., for duty. (April 4, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. B. DEVORE.

Capt. James M. Churchill, 10th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C., April 5, 1917, vice Capt. Alfred Aloe, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps April 4, 1917. Captain Aloe will remain on his present duties until further orders. Captain Churchill will report to the commanding general, United States troops, Canal Zone, for duty. (April 4, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

COL. H. D. STYER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Frank B. Davis, 14th Inf., from treatment at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and is detailed for general recruiting service at Denver, Colo. (April 5, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

Capt. Arthur L. Lump, 17th Inf., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (March 28, E.D.)

First Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, 17th Inf., to report to Lieut. Col. Mark L. Hersey, 24th Inf., president of board at Camp Furlong, for examination for promotion. (March 26, S.D.)

Sergt. Arthur G. Carson, Co. M, 17th Inf., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of North Dakota as sergeant-instructor. (April 4, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. S. O. FREEMAN.

COL. H. F. FREEMAN, HEADQUARTERS CO., 17th Inf., is revoked. (April 5, War D.)

COL. S. E. SMILEY, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about April 7, 1917, to Chaplain William A. Aiken, 18th Inf., Camp Harry Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (March 22, S.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

</div

Inf.; 1st-Lieut. Guy L. Rowe, 21st-Inf., and 1st-Lieut. Francis W. Anderson, M.R.C., to meet at Camp Walter B. Taliaferro, San Diego, to conduct examination of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 29, Western D.)

A board to consist of 1st-Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf., and 1st-Lieut. George Newlove, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Liscom, Alaska, to conduct the examination of applicants for commission in Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 28, Western D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A.C.; Capt. John P. Smith, C.A.C., and 1st-Lieut. Norman D. Morgan, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to conduct the examination of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 30, Western D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Arthur R. Christie, junior military aviator, S.C.; Capt. Ralph Royce, junior military aviator, S.C., and 1st-Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis, Tenn., for the examination of persons for appointment as officers in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 7, War D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Henry R. Casey, Capt. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., and 1st-Lieut. Justus M. Wheate, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Miley, Cal., to conduct the examination of applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. (April 2, Western D.)

A board to consist of the president, Army War College; Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N.; Col. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D.; Major John W. Gulick, C.A.C.; Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., D.O.L.; Mr. Ira N. Hollis, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., president American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Mr. D. S. Jacobus, mechanical engineer, 85 Liberty street, New York, N.Y., is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War. (April 5, War D.)

The following recruiting officers are detailed as boards of officers at all general recruiting stations under their charge to examine applicants for appointment in the line sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps: At San Francisco, Cal., Lieut. Col. John H. Gardner, retired; at San Francisco, Cal., Major William H. Brooks, retired; at Los Angeles, Cal., Lieut. Col. William E. Purvis, retired; at Portland, Ore., Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, retired; at Seattle, Wash., Major Frazier A. Bouteille, retired; at Spokane, Wash., Capt. John M. Kelso, retired; at Salt Lake City, Utah, Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C. (March 29, Western D.)

A board to consist of Capts. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C.; John J. Ingold, M.C.; Rason Warren, 14th Cav.; Joe R. Brabson, Field Art., and 1st-Lieut. Edward G. Bliss, 1st Engrs., to meet at Laredo, Texas, for examination of persons for appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 28, S.D.)

U.S. ARMY, RETIRED.

Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, retired, to active duty in office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington. (April 7, War D.)

Col. John T. Thompson, retired, to active duty. He will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. (April 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, retired, to active duty in office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington. (April 7, War D.)

Major John A. Lockwood, retired, from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., New York, N.Y., to his home. (April 5, War D.)

Major Elisha S. Benton, retired, to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at Boston, Mass. (April 6, War D.)

Capt. Charles T. Leeds, retired, to active duty. He will report to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. (April 7, War D.)

Capt. Walter S. Volkmar, retired, to active duty. He will report by telegraph to commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty. (April 9, War D.)

Capt. Robert E. Frith, retired, from duty at Chicago, Ill., to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (April 6, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of captain on the retired list of the Army from Aug. 16, 1916, of 1st-Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, retired, is announced. (April 7, War D.)

Second-Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker, retired, to active duty and to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., for duty. (April 7, War D.)

First-Sergt. John McWilliams, retired, post exchange (6th Infantry) El Paso, Texas, to active duty at the Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal., April 12, 1917. (April 5, War D.)

First-Sergt. Thomas Farrell, retired, 292 Smith avenue, St. Paul, Minn., is detailed to active duty at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. April 15. (April 7, War D.)

First-Sergt. Joseph Lees, retired, 1611 Robeson avenue, San Diego, Cal., is detailed to active duty at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., to take effect April 15. (April 7, War D.)

First-Sergt. Frederick Boyd, retired, New Haven, Conn., is detailed to active duty at the Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., April 15. (April 7, War D.)

Regimental-Sergt. Major George W. Moffitt, retired, 2850 Steiner street, San Francisco, is detailed to active duty at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., April 15. (April 7, War D.)

Chief Trumpeter Jacob Maier, retired, now at the Hawkeye Hotel, 207-209 Fourth street, Des Moines, Iowa, is detailed to active duty at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, April 10. (April 5, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Sergt. David Williamson, Army Service School Detachment, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (April 4, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS DETACHMENT.

Cook Emory Salter, Army Service Schools Detachment, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (April 9, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., from 23d Infantry to 7th Infantry; Capt. Austin F. Prescott from 7th Infantry to 23d Infantry. Captain Kimbrough will join regiment under previous orders; Captain Prescott will join regiment. (April 6, War D.)

Chaplain George R. Longbrake, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 16, 1917, is assigned to the 17th Cavalry and will proceed not later than May 5, 1917, to join that regiment. (April 6, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Nathaniel A. Jones, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 23, 1917, is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery and will join by May 7, 1917. (April 9, War D.)

Chaplain Frank C. Armstrong, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 16, 1917, is assigned to the 16th Infantry not will not later than May 5 join. (April 7, War D.)

Chaplain Merritt V. Eusey, recently appointed, with rank from March 28, 1917, is assigned to the 35th Infantry and will not later than May 5, 1917, join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

Chaplain Oscar L. Owens, recently appointed, with rank from March 19, 1917, is assigned to the 6th Infantry and will not later than May 5 join that regiment. (April 6, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

First-Sergt. Henry McGilton, U.S.M.A. Detachment of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at West Point, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (April 10, War D.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 9, 1917.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Major William T. Johnston, Cav., A.G., to be lieutenant colonel from March 24, 1917, vice Rowell, placed on D.O.L.

Major Harold P. Howard, Cav., Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 24, 1917, vice Johnston, detail A.G.D. continued.

Major Elmer Lindsley, Cav., Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 24, 1917, vice Howard, detail Q.M.O. continued.

Major William J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from March 24, 1917, vice Lindsley, detail Q.M.O. continued.

Capt. John R. McCoy, 3d Cav., to be major from March 24, 1917, vice Glasgow, 5th Cav., promoted.

First-Lieut. William D. Geary, Cav., unassigned, to be cap-

tain from Jan. 23, 1917, vice Scott, 15th Cav., detailed Q.M.C. First-Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, Cav., unassigned, to be captain from Jan. 30, 1917, vice Sutther, 9th Cav., promoted.

First-Lieut. Clark P. Chandler, 9th Cav., to be captain from Feb. 1, 1917, vice Megill, 13th Cav., transferred to C.A.C.

First-Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, 4th Cav., to be captain from Feb. 6, 1917, vice Harper, 12th Cav., promoted.

First-Lieut. Abbott Boone, 9th Cav., to be captain from Feb. 10, 1917, vice Broadhurst, placed on D.O.L.

First-Lieut. William L. Moose, Jr., 15th Cav., to be captain from Feb. 10, 1917, vice Holderness, placed on D.O.L.

First-Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav., to be captain from Feb. 14, 1917, vice Swift, detailed Q.M.C.

First-Lieut. William C. Christy, 9th Cav., to be captain from March 3, 1917, vice McKenney, 12th Cav., placed on D.O.L.

Corps of Engineers.

Second-Lieut. Tattnall D. Simkins to be first lieutenant from March 2, 1917, vice Smith, deceased.

Note.—Lieutenant Simkins was nominated March 12, 1917, and his nomination was confirmed March 15, 1917, as a first lieutenant, C.E., to rank from Feb. 2, 1917. This is submitted for purpose of correcting an error in date of rank.

Field Artillery Arm.

First-Lieut. Thurman H. Bané, 8th F.A., to be captain from Sept. 22, 1916, vice Faulkner, 4th F.A., promoted.

First-Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer, F.A., unassigned, to be captain from Nov. 15, 1916, vice Craig, 4th F.A., detailed G.S.C.

First-Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 9th F.A., to be captain from Nov. 20, 1916, vice Riley, 3d F.A., resigned Nov. 19, 1916.

First-Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart, 1st F.A., to be captain from Jan. 26, 1917, vice Pfleil, 9th F.A., transferred C.A.C.

First-Lieut. Herbert B. Hayden, 2d F.A., to be captain from Feb. 3, 1917, vice Merrill, 7th F.A., transferred C.A.C.

First-Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, 6th F.A., to be major from March 21, 1917, vice Donnelly, detailed A.G.D.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First-Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C., captain Aviation Section, S.C., to be captain from Feb. 10, 1917, vice Behr, placed on D.O.L.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Lewis, Inf., D.O.L., to be colonel from March 23, 1917, vice Kernal, 28th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Capt. Berkeley Enochs, 11th Inf., to be major from March 22, 1917, vice Phillips, 28th Inf., detailed O.D.

First-Lieut. James H. Laubach, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Jan. 23, 1917, vice Hunt, J.A., who resigned commission as captain of Infantry, only, Jan. 23, 1917.

First-Lieut. George R. Harrison, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Jan. 26, 1917, vice Herron, 10th Inf., transferred F.A.

First-Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Jan. 26, 1917, vice Kelly, 10th Inf., transferred F.A.

First-Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Jan. 26, 1917, vice Goodwin, 33d Inf., transferred Cav.

First-Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Jan. 26, 1917, vice Lawrason, 10th Inf., transferred Cav.

First-Lieut. Ray C. Hill, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Jan. 29, 1917, vice Butler, 35th Inf., died.

First-Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, 18th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 29, 1917, vice Kobes, 35th Inf., transferred Cav.

First-Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 15th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 31, 1917, vice Sayer, 11th Inf., transferred to F.A.

First-Lieut. John D. Reardon, Inf., D.O.L., to be captain from Feb. 1, 1917, vice Chamberlin, 20th Inf., detailed Q.M.C.

First-Lieut. Ernest L. Pell, 13th Inf., to be captain from Feb. 1, 1917, vice Brunzell, 20th Inf., transferred F.A.

First-Lieut. Joseph C. Hatic, 24th Inf., to be captain from Feb. 6, 1917, vice Frith, 27th Inf., retired.

First-Lieut. John W. Simons, Jr., 1st Inf., to be captain from Feb. 10, 1917, vice Steunenberg, 25th Inf., retired.

Appointments in the Army.

Chaplains, to fill original vacancies:

Rev. Oscar L. Owens, Va., to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant, from March 19, 1917.

Rev. Zachary T. Vincent, N.M., to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant, from March 28, 1917.

Rev. Merritt V. Eusey, Ohio, to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant, from March 28, 1917.

Medical Department.

Veterin. John A. McKinnon, Q.M.C., to be assistant veterinarian, with rank from June 3, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Veterin. James R. Shand, Q.M.C., to be assistant veterinarian, with rank from June 3, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NEW LIEUTENANTS.

The War Department on April 6 announced the assignment to regiments of 191 new second lieutenants of the Army, who rank from March 19 and were appointed from enlisted men of the Army, from the National Guard, from the Officers' Reserve Corps and from civil life. The names of these provisional second lieutenants, successful candidates of the examinations of October last, appeared in alphabetical arrangement in our issue of Jan. 27, 1917, pages 692 and 693. Their assignments to regiments are given below. Of these officers now in the United States, those of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry are ordered to the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth; the Coast Artillery second lieutenants to Fort Monroe. Following is the official announcement:

APPOINTMENTS FROM REGULAR ARMY.

The appointment of the following second lieutenants, recently appointed from enlisted men of the Regular Army, with rank from March 19, 1917, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations are announced:

R. L. Coe, from corporal, 17th Cav., to 2d Cavalry.

H. J. Dufey, from first-class private, 6th Cav., to 3d Cavalry.

J. K. Colwell, from sergeant, 12th Cav., to 5th Cavalry.

A. C. Cochett, from sergeant, M.D., to 4th Cavalry.

Otis Porter, from corporal, 15th Cav., to 9th Cavalry.

A. C. D. Anderson, from corporal, 3d Cav., to 12th Cavalry.

A. B. Edson, from sergeant, Q.M.C., to 6th Cavalry.

H. H. Dunn, from corporal, 5th Cav., to 18th Cavalry.

Rene Lawrence, from sergeant, 16th Cav., to 7th Cavalry.

F. H. Clark, from corporal, 3d Cav., to 16th Cavalry.

J. A. Covington, from first-class private, S.C., to 1st Cavalry.

J. O. Hosking, from corporal, 3d Engrs., to 1st Field Art.

William Clarke, from supply sergeant, 2d F.A., to 2d F.A.

A. R. Ives, from sergeant, 2d F.A., to 2d Field Artillery.

Arthur Brigham, Jr., from corporal, 3d F.A., to 7th F.A.

W. Mc. Jackson, from corporal, 4th F.A., to 3d Field Art.

J. A. Sheridan, from batman, sergeant major, 2d F.A., to 2d F.A.

G. S. Harter, from sergeant, 15th Inf., to 15th Inf.

J. W. Cotton, from sergeant, S.C., to 18th Infantry.

R. E. Wallace, from private, 3d Engrs., to 27th Infantry.

L. W. Fagg, from sergeant, M.D., to 1st Infantry.

Maury Mann, from first-class private, 3d Engrs., to 1st Inf.

R. L. Purdon, from corporal, 34th Inf., to 9th Infantry.

R. S. Jones, from corporal, Ord., to 12th Infantry.

W. C. Hanna, from sergeant, M.D., to 1st Infantry.

L. G. Harer, from corporal, C.A.C., to 19th Infantry.

E. M. Scott, from first sergeant, C.A.C., to 20th Infantry.

P. J. Dowling, from sergeant, 2d Engrs., to 24th Infantry.

J. H. Jones, from corporal, A.S., S.C., to 28d Infantry.

R. E. Wicker, from corporal, 3d Engrs., to 5th Infantry.

G. L. Briscoe, from sergeant, M.D., to 27th Infantry.

R. O. Wren, from first-class private, Q.M.C., to 8th Infantry.

H. C. Dempewolf, from sergeant, 2d Engrs., to 28th Infantry.

P. I. Jones, from private, S.C., to 21st Infantry.

F. E. Hinton, from sergeant, 2d Inf., to 25th Infantry.

F. P. Tuohy, from corporal, 3d Engrs., to 32d Infantry.

J. R. Hermann, from sergeant, 8th Inf., to 8th Infantry.

L. T. Roberts, from private, C.A.C., to 30th Infantry.

J. M. Palmer, from sergeant, M.D., to 1st Infantry.

A. F. Pearson, from sergeant, 2d Inf., to 9th Infantry.

Alfred Millard, from sergeant, 27th Inf., to 27th Infantry.

April 14, 1917.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, March 21, 1917, desires transfer with SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 1, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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Alexander M. Emerson and Alfred P. Lowell, of Boston, members of the Massachusetts National Guard, abandoned their appeals to the Supreme Court from Massachusetts decrees requiring them to give Federal service on April 9. The test cases, brought to decide whether the Hay-Chamberlain bill repeals the old Dick Militia Law regarding the new Federal oath of the National Guard, were dismissed, with consent of the Government. It was stipulated that the legal questions have become moot, and that the War Department would not enforce the decrees against the Boston Guardsmen. The decree of the U.S. District Court in this case, which was begun on Aug. 10, 1916, in Boston, Mass., was printed in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Oct. 28, 1916, page 261.

In the House of Representatives on April 3 Mr. Austin introduced the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to the members of the National Guard assigned to duty on the Mexican border." As a piece of cheap legislation this achieves the heights of impudence, folly and indis-

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cretion. The resolution creating the Medal of Honor specifically states that it is to be presented, in the name of Congress, to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action." The members of the National Guard who were assigned to duty on the Mexican border did their duty well; but they did not "distinguish themselves in action" which is the sole *raison d'être* of the Medal of Honor. Any attempt to cheapen the value of this medal deserves the sharpest reproof possible at the hands of Congress.

Revised regulations covering the examination of officers of the Army to determine their fitness for promotion are now in course of preparation by the War Department. These revised regulations will become effective July 1, 1917. Examinations held prior to that date will be governed by G.O. 14, 1912, War Department as amended. The new manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. Army, 1917, is now being issued to the Service but a knowledge of those features of the new manual which are based upon the recent changes in the Articles of War will not be required of officers who are examined for promotion prior to July 1, 1917.

H.R. 2300, introduced by Mr. Tilson April 5, and published on page 1067, is the measure upon which 1,424 officers of the Army have expressed their opinions in letters to this office. Of these 1,110 have declared themselves in favor of the change in the method of promotion, and 314 have objected on the various grounds stated in articles we have published. Of the officers voting in favor of the change in promotion 450 have made suggestions as to modifications in the plan proposed while declaring themselves in favor of promotion by length of service.

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TO CALL FOR 530,000 VOLUNTEERS.

It is now practically certain that as soon as the War Department bill now before Congress becomes a law a call for about 530,000 Volunteers will be sent out—the men to be used to fill up the Regular Army; to complete the existing units of the National Guard; and to replace the "training personnel" to be withdrawn for the purpose of drilling the first quota of 500,000 obtained under the selective conscription plan. If it should become evident that the opposition in Congress endangers the proposed law, recruiting officers will be notified to enlist Volunteers "for the duration of the war." The men enlisted since April 6, and those who may be enlisted hereafter through the regular sources will have the benefit of the same classification, it is learned, and—if they desire it—will receive their discharge on the termination of hostilities. Official reports show that 4,365 men already have been enrolled in the Regular Army who will come within this status, having enlisted within the ten days elapsed since the passage of the war resolution.

Members of Congress who are so pronounced in their opinion that the "volunteer spirit" of the country should have a hearing at this time should find their objections completely answered by this latest development in the plans of the War Department. It is designed, apparently, to absorb the volunteer spirit, to protect the reputation of those who dislike the term "conscript" and, at the same time, to prove that the armies needed cannot be maintained without universal service.

Following is a tabulation, compiled in the War Department, of the forces proposed to be organized for the Army in the "War Department bill" now before Congress, the figures being arranged so as to show the exact number of Volunteers (for the duration of the war) for which provision is made in the Regular Army and National Guard.

Regular Army exclusive of Philippine Scouts.—
 At war strength with all increments... 293,000
 Present strength 131,481
 Volunteers required 161,519

National Guard, including only units now organized.—
 At war strength 329,954
 Present strength 123,605
 Volunteers required 206,349

Training Personnel—to replace 150,000 officers and men withdrawn from above forces as training personnel for first selective draft 150,000

Total number of Volunteers for war service only 517,868

To the above total, however, should also be added the number of men required to fill the places of those discharged from the National Guard and from the Regular Army because of dependent relatives and other causes. This will hardly be less than 12,000 men, it is estimated, the grand total therefore being little short of 530,000.

It would seem from this table that the Secretary of War, subsequent to his appearance this week before the Committee on Military Affairs, had been convinced of the desirability of increasing the Regular Army to the maximum—adding all three of the remaining increments. In this case new regiments would be formed by splitting those now in existence and completing the organizations with Volunteers as shown above. On April 10 it was authoritatively stated that Mr. Baker had informed members of the House that it was planned to increase the Army only to 203,000.

Senator Chamberlain said, on April 12, that the Universal Training bill will be taken up in the Senate as soon as the House has acted. The President conferred with Congressional leaders for more than an hour on April 11, regarding the phases of the desired legislation upon which most of the opposition was based. There can be no longer any doubt that both the President and the Secretary of War are earnestly behind the universal service plan of the General Staff, and that neither would like to see the present bill modified in any important detail.

The President on April 6 gave his official endorsement to the War Department bill; his statement appears on page 1047.

Plans prepared by the War Department to carry out the details of the bill are awaiting the action of Congress. It can only be said that, during the several months which must intervene while the selective machinery is being created, training camps for officers will be established at various points and the training of these will be rushed to the subordination of every other detail. Prospective officers probably will be organized into companies for field work and will receive lectures in classes.

In drawing up the estimates for the War Budget, it is learned, the General Staff contemplated thirty-two Infantry and four Cavalry divisions, fully equipped in every respect, the requisite training to be undertaken at sixteen "training district headquarters." Of nearly \$3,000,000,000 asked, approximately one-half would be expended

for pay and quartermaster supplies, including cantonments for the new soldiers; \$500,000,000 was estimated for ordnance (and a primary reserve); \$60,000,000 for aviation and the Signal Corps proper; \$146,000,000 for engineer equipment and field works and \$26,000,000 for medical supplies and personnel. The ordnance estimates included substantial increases for the coast defense, it apparently being the purpose of the Department to rush the five-year program for this work which was inaugurated last year.

TRANSFORMING THE GUARD INTO REGULARS.

The following resolution which appeared in our report of the convention of the National Guard Association was introduced by Major General O'Ryan and adopted by the convention:

The National Guard should be reorganized under Sec. 8, Article 1, Clause 12 of the Federal Constitution, which gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies, by amending Secs. 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act so as to take the National Guard out of the definition of Militia and create of it a veritable Federal force, with such provision governing the location of units, the appointment of officers and representation in the General Staff as the Congress may prescribe.

The effect of this resolution if Congress should be persuaded to act upon it, would be to place the National Guard as it stands to-day upon the same footing as a Federal force as the Regular Army. This would involve putting the present officers of the National Guard in the same position as the officers of corresponding rank of the Regular Army, giving to such officers of the National Guard as have rank in inverse ratio to their experience, equally with those officers of the Guard who are competent, the same authority and command as officers of the Regular Army, who, after an education of four years at the Military Academy have passed through the various grades of rank and experience, or who have otherwise proved their capacity to command. This is the apparent purpose of the resolution quoted, and we believe that those who engineered its adoption intend to urge its approval by Congress, if we may judge from past experience, by the usual methods of persuading Congress to consider personal in preference to public interests. If the members of Congress are clearly informed as to the purpose and effect of the proposed legislation we do not believe that it will be adopted. Its only hope of adoption is through ignorance of its meaning. To pass such legislation, if we are correct as to the facts, would be a trifling with the lives of our soldiers and with the honor of the country. It would perpetuate the great evil of our Civil War experience, placing in command of troops men without adequate training or experience, and who have been subjected to no proper examination to determine their fitness for command. If Congress should pass such a bill it would make itself accessory before the fact to a useless slaughter in time of war of young men volunteering for, or compelled to, military service.

Section 57 of the National Defense Act, referred to in the resolution quoted, declares that all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall constitute the Militia of the United States and shall be divided into three classes—the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the Unorganized Militia.

Section 58 prescribes that the National Guard, which it is proposed by the resolution to take over bodily into the Federal service, shall consist of the regularly enlisted Militia, "organized, armed, equipped as hereinafter provided, and of commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-four years."

There are many officers of the National Guard who are entirely competent to command, but if they are to be put upon the footing of Regular officers it should be by some selective process and not by wholesale transfer such as is proposed.

HIGHER RANK FOR ARMY.

During the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate on April 9 the following amendment was offered:

"The Chief of Staff while so serving shall have the rank of general and have precedence over all other officers of the Army: Provided further, That in the discretion of the President general officers commanding military departments, including the Assistant Chief of Staff, either in continental United States or in the Philippines, Hawaii, or Panama, while so serving may have the rank of lieutenant general: And provided further, That, except as a result of conspicuous service while in contact with the enemy, no appointment shall be made to the grade of lieutenant general other than in the order of lineal rank as borne on the Army Register."

This legislation was suggested in a letter from the Secretary of War of Jan. 16. Its purpose, as indicated by a statement of Secretary Baker, is to equalize rank of the higher grades of the Army with that of the Navy. Since the letter of Secretary Baker was written a very much more conclusive reason for the increase of rank in the Army is found in the requirement resulting from our declaration of war against Germany for a very large increase of our military as well as our naval forces. We should have commands not only for lieutenant generals and generals, but also for field marshals or other officers having command in excess of that assigned to an officer of the rank of general officer.

The experience of our Civil War showed the folly of placing an officer of major general rank over other officers of the same rank, because of his control of a larger section of military forces. Rank should correspond with command. Enlargement of commands resulting from the organization of armies counting by hundreds of thousands,

requires the creation of corresponding grades in military hierarchy. There was nothing to suggest this necessity in a debate held in the Senate on the amendment proposed by Secretary Baker. Even Mr. Warren, who favored the amendment proposed, did not go further than to say: "If the Senator thinks there is any inconsistency in a major general being assigned to two bodies of troops of different size, what must he think when it goes all the way up, so that every body of troops, in proportion of every size, from above 3,000 men up to an army of 100,000 or more men, would also be in command of an officer with only the rank of a major general, regardless of size of command, with all the responsibility and expense, and so forth, and without extra pay or emoluments in recognition of his service? It was thought by the committee—and I think the Senator will concur in that view—that an officer having a large command of that kind ought to have at least some higher rank than one who has command of a division of nine regiments or less." The following interchange of compliments occurred between Mr. Vardaman and Mr. Warren:

Mr. Vardaman: "But what is the necessity for the provision? The Senator does not think it is going to add to the efficiency of the Army, does he?"

Mr. Warren: "I most certainly do. Does the Senator expect men to do their best when an officer who may have command of a few soldiers on an island or of one or two regiments has the rank and emoluments of an officer who has command of an army?"

Mr. Vardaman: "I will tell the Senator that there is just as much patriotism and as much efficient service in the man who gets \$15 a month as in the man who gets \$10,000 a year."

To this Mr. Warren might have replied that there was just as much patriotism and efficient service in the line of his duties in the page who rushes through the aisles of the Senate Chamber as in Senators on whom he waits; just as much honest service on the part of the doorkeeper of the White House as of the President seated in the seats of the mighty; just as much devotion to duty on the part of the track-walker as of the superintendent or president of the railroad he serves. No one except a Senator who reasons as Mr. Vardaman does would argue that equality in the matter of faithful service should determine the rank and emolument for such service, without regard to the extent of responsibility.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

A conference between British and French navy officers and officials of our own Navy was held in Washington on Thursday, at which it is reported steps were considered toward the participation of the United States Navy in the war against Germany. News of this appearing on Friday modifies an item on page 1045 of this issue, which went to press early, stating that earlier reports of such a naval conference were incorrect. Vice Admiral Montague E. Browning, of the British navy, and Rear Admiral R. A. Grasset, of the French navy, who are in command of the naval forces of their governments in the waters of the South Atlantic, were in Washington on April 12, conferring with Secretary Daniels, Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, and other officers of the United States Navy. The British navy was also represented by Capt. A. Lowndes, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. J. Southerley and Capt. E. G. Cheseman. Rear Admiral Grasset was attended by Lieut. James Hennessey, his chief of staff, and Lieutenant de Vaisseau Mauquet from the French warship Jeanne d'Arc. The British and French officers were introduced to the Secretary of the Navy by the British and French Ambassadors.

The visit of Vice Admiral M. E. Browning and Admiral Grasse to Washington during the week it was officially announced was to "call upon their respective ambassadors." But these officers and their staffs also visited the office of the Secretary of the Navy and that of the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations. That they gave the American officers the benefits derived from two years' recent experience of active service cannot be doubted. While in Washington the visiting officers also communicated at length with Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and with Captain Wilson, newly assigned to command the auxiliary coast patrol.

It was announced in Washington on April 12 that Foreign Secretary Balfour, from Great Britain, and ex-Premier Viviani, from France, are due to arrive in the national capital next week to take part in a series of conferences regarding the war. Mr. Viviani also comes to the United States to express officially the thanks and appreciation of the French government and people for the war address of the President. With these political representatives will come military and naval representatives, probably including General Joffre, from France. The British representatives will be Major General Bridges and Rear Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, who was the British naval attaché at Washington in 1902.

U.S. TO RELIEVE ALLIED SQUADRON.

The first active step of the United States Fleet will be to take over the work of guarding the American, Gulf and South American coasts, relieving the French and British cruiser squadrons which have been on that duty since the summer of 1914. This can be stated on the highest authority. Whether any actual transfer of authority has yet taken place has not yet been announced.

The taking over of the coast patrol will give our fleet the right to use the British naval bases in Jamaica and the Bermudas. On the other side of the ledger it results in the release of a certain number of fast cruisers which

can be used to advantage on the British and French coasts.

The problem of converting manufacturing plants into munition factories was discussed at conferences held in Washington during the week between officers of the Ordnance Department of the Army, officials of the Bureau of Standards and representatives of several manufacturing companies. Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, who has fought persistently in the House for two years in an effort to have an adequate supply of dies, tools, etc., held in reserve against just such an emergency as now exists, also was present at most of the meetings. Mr. Tilson succeeded in getting an appropriation for \$1,500,000 through the last House. He declared his intention of asking for a much larger sum from the body now in session. Representatives of the commercial firms pledged their co-operation in any steps the Government might decide to take, and suggested that no time be lost in putting factories to work on the machinery which will be needed to turn out heavy artillery shells and service rifles. Tabulations laid before the conference showed that the daily capacity of factories engaged in rifle-making is well up in the thousands, but that none of the factories are equipped for making the Springfield arm. Most of them are working on contracts for the Lee-Enfield gun used by England or the Lebel and Nagant rifles for the French and Russian armies. Of these only the Russian weapon has a muzzle velocity greater than that of the Springfield—2,800 feet per second against 2,700. It was suggested by one of the officers present that the simplest remedy for the existing situation would be to change only the chambers of the several weapons so that they could accommodate the United States service cartridge. By this procedure the number of new dies and standards needed would be cut to a minimum. No decision on such a vital proposition was, or could be made by the conference, however.

The resolution providing for a Department of Aeronautics introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hubert of New York, described at length on page 1047, naturally was of interest to the Army and Navy officers connected with aviation sections of the two Services. Questioned as to their attitude on the proposal, officers who are in charge of the development of the aviation arm invariably declared that their minds "are open." It evidently was their opinion that if the war runs another year aviation affairs will become too important to be held within one bureau in each department as at present, and that the establishment of a separate department will follow as a matter of course. No one who has not been permitted to see the plans of these officers can realize their tremendous scope. In the Army estimates sent to Congress with the so-called War Budget was included an item of \$54,000,000 for "aviation purposes" and \$6,000,000 for personnel and other side-lines in the same arm. Brig. Gen. George O. Squier said plans have been completed for the training "upon a national scale," of aviators for the new Army. Nothing along this line can be divulged at present but we are permitted to say that one or more high-ranking officers from the aviation corps of the French and British armies will soon be seen on General Squier's staff in Washington. These officers will be "loaned" by their governments in order that we may have the benefit of their experience in the most modern phases of war-in-the-air.

The Secretary of War has directed that all enlisted men of the National Guard, now in the Federal service, or under call for Federal Service, who have families dependent upon them for support, and who would be entitled to the benefits provided by Acts of Congress, approved August 29 and Sept. 8, 1916 (G.O. 47, W.D. 1916), be discharged from the service whether such enlisted men desire to be discharged or not. Department commanders of the Army have issued the necessary orders to mustering officers in their commands to carry out the above instructions. In case the initial muster of National Guard troops has been completed, and the mustering officer of the Army is not present, commanding officers of the National Guard will at once ascertain the names of all enlisted personnel of their commands coming within the purview of these instructions and after thoroughly investigating each case and satisfying themselves that the facts warrant discharge, will apply therefor to Department headquarters of the Army in which their command is located, through military channels, stating in the application the name, rank and organization of each man to permit the issuance of orders directing his discharge.

We are told that there has been a remarkable change in sentiment concerning war in the section of the United States known as the Middle West, during the last few months. People that were opposed to any action on the part of our government that had in it the threat of war are now determined that the war shall be continued until the Hohenzollern aristocratic government shall be overthrown and Germany transformed into a Republic. This change in sentiment is ascribed largely to a like change in the attitude on the part of a chain of newspapers known as the "Scripps-McRae League," a powerful influence in that section of the United States. It is accompanied by a corresponding change in favor of universal military training and universal military service.

ARMOR PLANT TO CHARLESTON, W. VA.

The forecast of the decision made by the Armor Plant Board in our issue of March 24, page 961, was officially confirmed on April 11, when the Secretary of the Navy announced that "in view of the unanimous recommendations of the board" he had selected Charleston, W. Va., as the site for the \$11,000,000 "Government" armor-plate plant. The proposed Federal projectile plant will be built near the same place. "The report of the Armor Plant Board," said Mr. Daniels, after announcing his selection, "tells its own story of painstaking investigation and unbiased decision. Twenty-nine cities were visited personally and the claims of seventy-four others were considered. The selection of Charleston keeps faith with the people by meeting every need. Its location in the heart of the Appalachians gives the necessary protection from invasive attack. Economy and efficiency are guaranteed by the accessibility of raw materials. Charleston is the center of coal fields having an annual output of thirty millions of tons, and at hand are extensive natural gas fields and crude petroleum areas. Basic pig iron is only 172 miles away and 'bessemer' about sixty miles. Limestone and dolomites are available locally, and the freight cost is low on ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese and nickel. The Great Kanawha river offers ample water, and it is also possible for the Government to develop its own water power. Two trunk lines to the West and three to the East furnish quick movement of raw materials and finished product, and water transportation to the Gulf is also possible, all at lower rates than those of competing cities.

"Charleston offers to the Government, without cost, the choice of various eligible sites, and in addition to this plant location, extends the pick of several protected gorges admirably adapted for proving grounds. This in itself means a tremendous saving in time and money. As it is now, all armor plate when finished must be shipped to Indian Head for testing; a slow process and expensive. This combination of plant and proving grounds is not by any means the least of Charleston's peculiar and superior advantages, however."

Work will be started at once and will be driven to quick completion, Mr. Daniels said. Competition with private manufacturers "is not the controlling idea," though he believes that it is well for the Government to make this first-hand proof of producing cost and "it is even more imperative that the Navy shall have its own practical laboratory in which the inventions of its own experts may be tested and developed." The Secretary wrote to the General Board April 11 notifying the latter body of the selection, and recommending its approval by the board.

In their report the board say: "As a general military principle, no supply depot, arsenal, nor manufacturing plant, of any considerable size, supported by War Department appropriations for military purposes, should be established or maintained east of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within 200 miles of our Canadian or Mexican borders, and steps should be taken gradually to cause to be moved depots and manufacturing plants already established in violation of this military principle."

The cities that have been under-consideration by the board may be grouped in several districts, as follows: The Birmingham district, from Tuscaloosa to Rome, Ga.; the West Virginia district, including Cumberland, Md., to Ironton, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky., and beyond; the Eastern Tennessee and Chattanooga district, from Chattanooga to Johnson city and Bristol, including Middlesborough, Ky., and Big Stone Gap, Va.; the lower Ohio and upper Mississippi river district, with St. Louis as a center; the Texas and Oklahoma districts, the Colorado district.

The following is an official estimate of the raw materials which will be required annually for the production of 20,000 tons of armor: Coal (gas producing), 150,000 tons; coal (steaming), 150,000 tons; Bessemer pig, 30,000 tons; nickel, 1,200 tons; ferro-chrome, 2,600 tons; ferro-manganese, 200 tons; limestone, dolomite and fluorspar, 5,000 tons. "Bessemer pig" is the trade term for pig iron which contains less than one per cent. of sulphur. The limestone, etc., is used as "flux."

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SHIPS SEIZED.

A bill giving the President the power, in time of war or national emergency, to commandeer "ships, boats and other water craft for the use of the Government" was favorably reported on April 11 by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. While no reference is made to them, it is believed that the measure was intended to cover the self-interred "alien-enemy" craft which have been in our harbors since the beginning of the war. Authorization is made for just compensation of the owners of vessels taken under the act. If the owner is dissatisfied with the award made, fifty per cent. shall be paid him and he may sue in the Court of Claims for the balance of what he believes is due.

While no formal announcement has yet been made from Washington, it is understood that, in general, German vessels belonging to the German government in American ports will be confiscated outright, while those belonging to individuals of Germany and Austria will be paid for at the end of the war. The Administration will act only in strict accordance with international law.

One hundred and five German and Austrian merchant vessels, with a aggregate tonnage of little less than 700,000, were seized by customs officials during the past week in the name of the United States Government. Orders to take over the German ships went out on April 6, immediately after the President signed the war resolution. On April 9, when Austria formally severed diplomatic relations with this Government, fourteen commerce carriers of that nation were taken over.

The largest of the German ships is the gigantic *Vaterland*, docked at Hoboken, N.J., which measures 950 feet in length, 100 foot beam, and displaces 65,000 tons. Her quadruple screws assure a speed of 24 knots. The largest ship in the Austrian fleet is the *Martha Washington*, at New York, of 8,312 tons but with accommodation for 1,100 persons. The fourteen Austrian ships have an aggregate tonnage of 67,807.

The four Hamburg-American liners seized at Colon, Panama, — *Grunewald*, *Sachsenwald*, *Savoia* and *Prinz Sigismund* — were transferred on April 10 from Colon Harbor to Gatun Lake. The move was made so that fresh water might kill the barnacles on the hulls of the vessels, preparatory to overhauling them.

As stated in our last issue, page 1028, there is

excellent authority for the statement that the craft seized will be requisitioned as the first increment to our transport fleet. Practically every one of the seized ships could be used as naval auxiliaries without being dry-docked for structural modifications, having been constructed originally upon plans which were drawn with the possibility in mind that they might so be used. The transport facilities available for the use of our Government will be increased about 200 percent when the ships are requisitioned. The present Army transport fleet with the American merchant marine suitable for that service could hardly have embarked an expeditionary force of 20,000 men.

It is believed that the widespread reports of the damaged condition of these ships were greatly exaggerated. In some cases, it is true, bolt-heads had been sawed off, pistons warped and delicate parts filled with steel shavings, but these require but minor repairs. In no case, it is learned, has a ship been found that could not be placed in service within three months.

The German and Austrian vessels seized in American ports by the United States can it is believed be made ready for service in much quicker time than was at first expected. Although the engines of the ships have been damaged, and parts have been taken away, American skill it can be said will soon overcome the damage, and American mechanics will be fully able to remedy the present defects. Fourteen Austrian steamships were seized in American waters by Federal officers on April 9, a few minutes after diplomatic relations between the Dual Monarchy and the United States Government were severed. The machinery in all the vessels was found to be damaged, but not to the extent of the damage in the German merchant ships previously seized.

A large bomb was found on April 10 in the condenser of the German steamer *Bavaria*, which was seized at Havana, Cuba, by the Cuban government, when it declared war on Germany on April 7. This is the third bomb found aboard the *Bavaria*. It was intended to be exploded by electricity. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, on April 10 notified the German and Austrian officers and seamen interned on Ellis Island, that if American officials or workmen inspecting or repairing German and Austrian merchant vessels recently seized by the Federal Government are killed as a result of an explosion or other cause due to the action of the interned seamen, the officers or seamen responsible will be tried for murder in the first degree. As a result of the warning the captains of the vessels seized held a conference and sent a certificate to Mr. Malone stating that no explosives of any kind had been placed on board, and that none of the ships had her structure weakened so as to endanger the life of any one.

MUNITIONS, FOOD AND LABOR PREPAREDNESS.

GENERAL MUNITIONS BOARD NAMED.

The creation of a General Munitions Board for service such as is rendered to England by the British Minister of Munitions was announced on April 9 by the Council of National Defense. In addition to supervising the work of supplying the Army and Navy with munitions and equipment the board will decide how far the military needs of the nation will supersede its ordinary commercial and industrial business. Twenty members were appointed on the same day, fifteen being Army or Navy officers. They include the following: From the Army — Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse, Q.M.C.; Col. F. G. Hodgson, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept.; Major P. E. Pierce, Gen. Staff; Major Charles S. Wallace, S.C.; and Capt. A. B. Barber, C.E. From the Navy — Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Comdr. Richard H. Leigh, Comdr. Thomas A. Kearney, Surg. Richard C. Holcomb, Paymr. John M. Hancock, U.S.N.; and Lieut. Col. William B. Lemly, U.S.M.C. From civil life — L. McH. Howe, private secretary to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Frank H. Scott, of Cleveland (chairman); Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Julius Rosenwald and Dr. Franklin Martin.

In Washington the creation of the board is viewed as the possible initial step towards the creation of a Ministry of Munitions. It is pointed out that the machinery will be ready if Congress takes up the proposal to establish such a portfolio in the Cabinet.

The efforts of the board will be devoted to co-ordinating the making of purchases by the Army and the Navy, and assisting in the acquirement of raw materials and manufacturing facilities. It will devote especial attention to making orders for the Army and the Navy have precedence over orders for private manufacturers. It is not the present intention that the newly appointed board shall have authority to issue purchase orders, or to bind the Government in contracts for purchases. Existing orders for the delivery of naval and military material will not be disturbed, unless unforeseen conditions make this necessary.

Mr. Scott, who will head the board, is one of the leading manufacturers of the country and is a recognized expert on munitions. The officers of the board were designated by the various department heads because of their especial knowledge and experience in the same subject. Chairman Scott made the following announcement:

"Notwithstanding the great efficiency of the Army and Navy and the tremendous efforts of the officers and personnel of both branches to meet the vast demands of the existing situation, the difficulties that the board will have to encounter are very great. These difficulties are, however, such as are naturally inherent in our position as a non-military nation forced into war. That the difficulties will be overcome is not doubted by any who have witnessed the spontaneous outpouring of patriotic enthusiasm of all classes, or who have observed that in the case of manufacturers and business men generally this feeling already is making itself evident in practical ways in support of the Government."

Mr. Scott also outlined the steps which the board will take to mobilize the nation's resources, its inventive genius and to establish an "industrial reserve." "The United States begins its task of supplying and arming its military forces," Mr. Scott said, "with many conditions in its favor. It has large quantities of practically all the requisite raw materials; it has a very large and patriotic body of skilled labor; it has engineering, designing and organizing ability, developed to the highest degree. It has the advantage, which is most important, of the experience developed by the other warring nations during the last two years, and, most important of all, a vast body of producers training in the production of every needed article. I know of one factory alone that is turning out 15,000 perfect shrapnel shells a day that, two

years ago, couldn't distinguish an explosive from a milk bottle."

The task of the Munitions Board will be to co-ordinate efforts of the War and Navy Departments in supplying their needs; to ensure that our efforts create no interference with the demands of the belligerents friendly to this Government and, in so far as possible, to prevent the war demands from "disadjusting" the normal industrial and commercial life of the country. This co-ordination will be effected first by a knowledge of the war needs of our Government, obtained through co-operation of all the departments. One great need is to encourage the skilled worker to serve his country by continuance of his ordinary task. Work behind the lines is as important and essential as that in the field."

FOOD AND LABOR.

Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has accepted the chairmanship offered him by the Council of National Defense of the new Food Board in the United States, it was announced on April 11, from London, where Mr. Hoover is at present. The appointment was made on April 7. The Food Board will be a sub-committee to investigate the food problems of the United States during the war with Germany. While the work of the food sub-committee at first will be entirely of an advisory nature, it is generally believed that, in the event of a long war, Mr. Hoover will become a food controller, and that eventually under his direction will be carried out the distribution of food for 100,000,000 Americans.

In discussing the food situation in the countries of the Entente Allies Mr. Hoover said: "The foremost duty of America toward her allies in this war is to see that they are supplied with food. The war probably will last another year, and from the present outlook of the world's food supply we shall have all we can do, by the utmost elimination of waste and the utmost stimulation of production, to carry our allies through with their full fighting stamina."

By an agreement reached at a special meeting of the council and its advisory commission, made public on April 8, Samuel Gompers, in effect, pledges American organized labor "to a full and loyal support of the Government in the war with Germany." Under this agreement it is believed that the United States will be spared in the national crisis the strikes and lockouts which have been most embarrassing and even menacing in Great Britain and other belligerent countries for two and a half years.

A report to the council by the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission, of which committee Mr. Gompers is chairman, urges all employees as well as employers not to seize upon the Nation's present needs to "change existing standards of employment." The recommendations of the committee were unanimously approved and adopted. The committee recommends that the governors of states whose legislatures are now in session should urge the passage of legislation empowering them to suspend or modify existing labor laws to meet defense emergencies when requested to do so by the council. This might mean the suspending of an eight-hour workday and substituting a ten-hour day when the National Council finds such departure "essential for the effective pursuit of the national defense."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Frederick S. Chapman, first selectman of Old Saybrook, Conn., will have to resign that position if he desires to hold that of junior engineer in the War Department, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. Rule I., Section 1 of the Civil Service Rules, he points out, provides expressly that "persons in the classified service *** shall take no part in political management or political campaigns." This is interpreted as prohibiting also candidacy for elective offices or the occupying of such offices.

Such sections of the Act of May 11, 1908 (as amended) as provide for the payment of a gratuity equal to six months' pay are not applicable in the cases of members of the Army Nurse Corps (female), Brigadier General Crowder believes. The section referred to limits the payment to "officers and enlisted men," and while the Comptroller has held that the Army nurses are included in this characterization, the wording of the section indicates that men only were intended to be included. It refers to "the widow" or other person designated by "him."

The National Defense Act did not legislate out of existence the grade of wagoner although the new organization of a Cavalry regiment makes no provision for wagoners. This opinion is rendered in the case of Asa W. Howard, formerly a wagoner in Troop E, 1st Cav., who after furlough to the Regular Army Reserve was recalled to active duty July 25, 1916, and since has been carried on the rolls as a private. The law distinctly says that men furloughed to the Reserve shall hold the grade in which they are when the furlough becomes effective, and that on being recalled they shall resume the grade held in the Reserve. General Crowder is of the opinion that Howard should be paid as a wagoner, the grade being continued under the new law in the supply company organization.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that funds appropriated for the purchase, manufacture, etc., of air ships are not available for instruction in flying.

OVERRULING THE AUDITOR IN HIS DISALLOWANCE OF \$172.30 CLAIMED BY LIEUT. COL. GEORGE B. DUNCAN, U.S.A., FOR COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS ETC., THE COMPTROLLER HOLDS THAT COLONEL DUNCAN'S STATUS AS AN OFFICER ASSIGNED TO DUTY IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF WAS NOT AFFECTED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS PROMOTION AND HIS ASSIGNMENT TO THE 17TH INF., NOR BY HIS ASSIGNMENT TO TEMPORARY DUTY WITH THAT REGIMENT UNDER ORDERS TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON AT THE EXPIRATION OF SUCH TEMPORARY DUTY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ASSIGNMENT TO A REGIMENT IS A MERE INCIDENT TO THE PROMOTION OF AN OFFICER AND DOES NOT CHANGE HIS STATION.

A man discharged from the Fleet Naval Reserve, with his consent and by competent authority, should be re-enlisted in the regular naval service for four years within four months, and should he present his continuous service certificate, would be entitled to both honorable discharge gratuity pay and continuous service pay.

The Comptroller sustains the decision of the Auditor in disallowing \$267.04 in the accounts of Major Paul S. Bond, C.E., U.S.A., Major Bond furloughed Mr. L. C. Schnell an engineer employee and immediately reemployed him on a reduced salary to a new position as inspector. The Comptroller holds that Mr. Schnell was not entitled

to the pay of junior engineer allowed him after his re-employment as inspector.

The Comptroller holds that the purchase by the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla., of a multigraph and an electric paper cutter, for the preparation of pamphlets for instruction, is authorized by the appropriation for the school.

Reversing the Auditor, the Comptroller allows James R. Sloo \$74.55 extra-duty pay, as corporal Co. B, 36th Inf., while on duty as overseer at the disciplinary barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y.

John M. Jordan, paymaster, U.S.N., was authorized to make a payment of \$15.20 (disallowed by the Auditor,) as he had received no notice of a change in the qualifications of the payee or a revocation of his detail.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

War finances and tentative discussion of the "selective drafting" feature of the War Department's new Emergency Army bill were the outstanding features of the week in Congress, there being many signs in the air that not a few of the Senators and Representatives still cling to the idea of depending solely on volunteers for our Army in the present war with Germany. On April 6 the Senate passed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill providing \$100,000,000 for an emergency war fund to be used at the President's discretion. This fund is similar to the one of \$50,000,000 appropriated for President McKinley to prosecute the Spanish-American War. This is the first appropriation measure for war passed by either branch of Congress. The General Deficiency bill, as it passed the House last session, carried \$62,617,964.81; the amount added by the Senate was \$102,235,654.82.

Acting on the precedent established in the Civil War a joint resolution for a Congressional "Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War" was introduced simultaneously on April 9 by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Representative Madden, of Illinois, both Republicans. The committee would be composed of six members of the Senate, including four Democrats and two Republicans, six from the House, evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. The resolution provides that the committee shall be known as the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and "shall sit during the sessions or recesses of Congress; shall make a special study of the problems arising out of the war; shall confer and advise with the President of the United States and the heads of the various executive departments, and shall report to Congress from time to time in its own discretion or when requested to do so by either branch of Congress." The committee will be clothed with the widest powers of investigation, compelling testimony under oath.

On April 9 the bill (S. 383) imposing a penalty of thirty years' imprisonment on any person who destroys or injures war material and war transportation facilities in the United States, passed the Senate without opposition. It also forbids hostile use of property during time of war. Representative Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced an Administration bill, providing for the taking over of all wireless plants in the United States, the Government to pay for property taken.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 13, passed by the Senate on April 11, is noted in the following columns.

Although there seems to be no prospect of the Emergency Army bill being introduced in Congress before the middle of the coming week considerable discussion of its conscription feature took place on April 10 in the House. Representative Howard advocated the exemption from military duty of all young men engaged in the production of foodstuffs, such exemption to continue for a period of at least twelve months. In opposing the conscription section of the Army bill he said: "The patriotism of the country isn't dead yet by a long shot. What our forefathers did under the volunteer system I think we can do."

Representative Borland, a Missouri Democrat, said he believed the volunteer system was unfair, whereupon Mr. Howard exclaimed: "Ten thousand volunteers patriotic enough to bare their breasts in battle are worth one hundred thousand conscripted men."

In the Senate on the same day the debate turned principally on the question of universal service. Selective conscription was opposed by several Senators. "I have very grave apprehension respecting this idea of conscription, as to whether it will appeal to the people of the United States," said Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader. "I do not know, however, if we can raise a volunteer Army unless we emulate Canada in paying our soldiers. We should tell our young men that we are not asking them to fight our battles for a paltry \$15 a month. There ought to be more liberal policy to encourage enlistments, which have not been very satisfactory." Senators Thomas, of Colorado, and Vardaman, of Mississippi, Democrats, also favored increasing the pay of soldiers, and advocated voluntary recruiting. There is enough patriotism in this country," said Senator Thomas, "to get a Volunteer Army. Until that is demonstrated untrue we should not resort to conscription."

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on April 11. The Senate struck out the House bill the following, under the subhead "Buildings and grounds," on page 29, after line 12:

"Hereafter printing, binding, and blank books required for the use of the U.S. Military Academy may be done or procured elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, such work can be more advantageously done or procured locally, the cost thereof to be paid from the proper appropriation or appropriations made for the Military Academy." It passed the amendments putting William Harold Kehoe and Clyde R. Altman, late cadets at the Military Academy, on the retired list of the Army with the rank and pay of a retired second lieutenant of Infantry.

The Senate added the following paragraph to the Senate Civil bill on April 11:

Military Publications.—In addition to any other appropriation available for this purpose, there is hereby appropriated \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, to be expended in printing and binding publications and manuals necessary for the organization and instruction of the land forces of the United States or such other necessary use as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided, That the printing and binding herein authorized may be executed under contract with private concerns if in the judgment of the Secretary of War the public interest requires, notwithstanding the provisions of law requiring such printing and binding to be done in the Government Printing Office.

Among the more important resolutions affecting the Army and Navy, which were introduced during the past week, were the following, all of which were favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House:

Permitting the assignment of members of the Fleet Naval Reserve to shore duty, as well as on board ships.

Providing that youths who enlist upon "minority en-

listments" may be allowed to re-enlist for one year or more (instead of at least four years under present laws).

Increasing the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy by giving each member of Congress four appointments instead of three for the coming year.

Increasing the number of officers who may be assigned to the Hydrographic Office from four to "such as may be necessary."

Increasing the age limit of persons appointed as officers in the Naval Reserve from thirty-five to fifty years.

A bill that will give the President power to commandeer all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines in the United States during the war and to draft the operating staffs of such lines into the military service of the country was to be introduced in the House by Representative Adamson on April 11. The bill had the approval of President Wilson. The President may exercise the great power bestowed "in case of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion" or whenever the transportation of the troops and supplies of the United States or the public safety may require the use of such authority. If he does not deem it necessary to take actual possession of the lines of common carriers' power is given to the President to direct the movement of trains and to commandeer any and all of the facilities of such carriers, including the carriers of communication, at any time. So broad are the powers conveyed that martial law is virtually established throughout the United States, so far as common carriers are concerned. Property taken over by the President in war time shall be returned to its owners at the expiration of the war or whenever the President may deem it unnecessary longer to exercise control or operation. It is provided that the damages suffered or the compensation due because of the exercise of the power of the President under the proposed law shall be assessed and determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the awards to be paid from the funds of the United States. Employees of railroads, telephone and telegraph companies drafted into the military service shall receive compensation during the period of the draft at the rate they were being paid prior to the draft.

SENATE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 13, providing \$281,136,496.02, passed the Senate on April 11, all the increases in amounts of items recommended by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs being adopted by the Senate without debate. On the same day Senator Sherman, of Illinois, introduced a resolution authorizing the President to call for 1,000,000 volunteers, 500,000 to be called at once, and 500,000 remaining when needed. He said he is opposed to conscription, and would give the volunteer system a thorough trial first. The resolution was laid on the table at his request. Another step forward was made in the Administration bond issue plan for the war on April 11, when the Ways and Means Committee reported it to the House. It provides for a total issue of \$7,000,000,000 in national securities, of which \$2,000,000,000 are to be in the shape of one term notes redeemable with special war taxes.

As a means to stimulate recruiting the Senate agreed to an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill offered by Senator Hitchcock, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept gratuitous services of a publicity agency and also space for newspapers and magazines for advertising for recruits. Another amendment also authorized the Secretary to pay for advertising services and space.

"Publicity did not get 20,000 men when our Mexican border was threatened," replied Chairman Chamberlain, of the Military Committee. "It is a question if it will do it now." Senator Chamberlain also questioned the response from newspapers opposing the war policy.

The amendment offered by Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, to increase the pay of enlisted men in the Regular Army to \$30 per month, with a proportionate increase for non-commissioned officers, was objected to on a point of order by Senator Chamberlain.

A provision inserted in the House bill by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to abolish the rank of brigadier general and restore those of lieutenant general and general was eliminated on a point of order. A provision increasing the membership of the General Staff of the Army from fifty-five to ninety-one, and authorizing all its members to serve in Washington, was agreed to without serious opposition.

The increases under various headings, total about \$41,000,000, will no doubt be agreed to in conference. We give below the principal items of new legislation placed in the bill by the Senate.

THE PRINCIPAL SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Relief Items.—The Senate votes items of relief, credit or reimbursement in favor of Matthew E. Hanna, late captain, 10th Cav., \$532.18; Major Powell C. Fauntroy, M.C., \$601.40; Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, \$41.46; Capt. Serman Miles, Field Art., \$57.95; Major H. L. Newbold, 7th Field Art., \$319.37; Col. Jesse McI. Carter, Cav., \$352.23; Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., \$55.35; Lieut. W. C. Short, 16th Inf., \$531.

Aviation Schools.—The Senate strikes out the House provision allowing \$1,000,000 of last year's appropriation to be spent for sites and buildings for aviation schools and makes \$4,500,000 of last year's \$13,000,000 Signal Service funds available for aviation schools and sites, not more than \$600,000 thereof for land.

Hereafter nothing in Section 25 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, shall be held to prevent the detail of an officer in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Hereafter mileage to officers in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, traveling on duty in connection with aviation service shall be paid from appropriation for work in connection with which travel is performed.

Vacancies in Army.—The first part of the second paragraph of Section 24 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, down to the first proviso in said paragraph, is amended to read:

"Vacancies in grade of second lieutenant created or caused by increases due to this act, in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in following order: (1) Of cadets graduated from U.S. Military Academy during preceding fiscal year for whom vacancies did not become available during fiscal year in which they graduated; (2) under provisions of existing law of enlisted men, including officers of Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; and of members, including officers, of Organized Militia, National Guard, or Naval Militia, between ages of 21 and 30 years who have had at least 90 days actual Federal military service under any call of the President during calendar year 1916, and whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by examination; (3) of members of Officers' Reserve Corps

between ages of 21 and 27 years, of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general orders of War Department; and (6) of candidates from civil life between ages of 21 and 27 years; and the President is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect."

Recommissions.—Persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Regular Army and are recommissioned by the President under the terms of Section 24, Act of June 3, 1916, shall be so recommissioned as additional officers.

Attached Colonels.—No colonel of Cavalry, Field Artillery, or Infantry shall be assigned or attached to any regiment of those arms while such regiment is in command of another colonel assigned or attached thereto.

Recruiting Sergeants.—Hereafter one of the enlisted men at each main recruiting station who has been detached for duty at such station under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, may, in discretion of Secretary of War, have rank, pay, and allowances of first sergeant of Infantry.

General Staff Corps.—The first paragraph of Section 5 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, is amended to read:

"Sec. 5. **The General Staff Corps.**—The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff, who shall be a general officer of the line and who shall take rank and precedence over all other officers of the Army; two assistants to the Chief of Staff, one of whom shall be the president of the Army War College; ten colonels; twelve lieutenant colonels; thirty-two majors; and thirty-four captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the Army as in this section hereinafter provided. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities. Section 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall apply to each position vacated by officers below the grade of general officer detailed in the General Staff Corps."

Retired Officers.—Brig. Gens. Chambers McKibbin and J. W. Scully, retired, are to be promoted to major general, retired.

Hereafter any retired officer of the Army who has been detailed to active duty, and who has since his retirement served on active detail shall be entitled to increases of longevity pay, to be computed as provided by existing statute for the computation of longevity pay, for the time of his service before retirement and on active detail since his retirement.

Accountability.—Hereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by Secretary of War, officers of Q.M. Corps accountable for public moneys may intrust such moneys to other officers for purpose of having them make disbursements as their agents, and officers to whom the moneys are intrusted, as well as officers who intrust it to them, shall be held peculiarly responsible therefor to the United States.

Advertising Agencies.—The Secretary of War is authorized to accept gratuitous services of one or more advertising agencies, and in connection therewith such free services and free advertising as patriotic newspapers and magazines may be willing to give in stimulating recruiting.

Disbursements.—All the money hereinbefore appropriated under titles "Subsistence of the Army"; "Regular supplies, Q.M. Corps"; "Incidental expenses, Q.M. Corps"; "Transportation of Army and its supplies"; "Water and sewers at military posts"; "Clothing, camp and garrison equipage"; "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, etc.); "Barracks and quarters"; "Military post exchanges"; "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage"; and "Shooting galleries and ranges" shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers and agents of the Q.M. Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute three funds, as follows: "Supplies, services and transportation"; "Animals for the Army"; and "Construction, repair, and rentals": Provided, That allotments to the three funds named shall be determined by the Secretary of War, total amount appropriated not to be exceeded.

Hospitals.—In the appropriation of \$750,000 for construction of hospitals, the Senate sets aside \$25,000 to build a modern hospital at Fort Ward, Wash.; \$100,000 to build a modern hospital at Schofield Barracks; \$90,000 to enlarge the Walter Reed General Hospital; \$90,000 to build a modern hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., and \$60,000 to build an officers' infirmary at Fort Bayard, N.M.: Provided, That no building or structure of a permanent nature, cost of which shall exceed \$30,000, shall hereafter be erected for use as Army hospital unless by special authority of Congress.

National Guard Funds.—All money hereinbefore appropriated for arming, equipping and training National Guard shall be disbursed and accounted for as such and for that purpose shall constitute one fund. Provided, That the National Guard of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia shall include such officers and enlisted men of staff corps and departments corresponding to those of Regular Army as may be authorized by Secretary of War.

Transportation to Training Camps.—So much of Section 54, Act of June 3, 1916, as relates to transportation of citizens who, conformably to such regulations as Secretary of War may prescribe, attend training camps, is amended so as to provide that said citizens shall be paid as traveling allowances three and one-half cents per mile for distance by shortest usually traveled route from places from which authorized to proceed to camp and for return travel thereto. Payment of travel pay for return journey may be made in advance of actual performance of travel.

Reserve Officers Ordered to Duty.—The words "while so serving" in Section 39, Act of June 3, 1916, shall be construed to include such time as required in traveling to and from the place to which the officer proceeds under proper orders.

All officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who shall be members of Officers' Reserve Corps shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they shall be ordered to duty with troops or at field exercises, or for instruction, for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year.

Members of Officers' Reserve Corps who are in employ of U.S. Government and who are ordered to duty by proper authority shall, when relieved from duty, be restored to positions held by them when ordered to duty. The provisions of Section 6, Act of May 10, 1916 (legislative appropriation), shall not apply to members of Officers' Reserve Corps who are in employ of U.S. Government and who are ordered to duty by proper authority.

Section 3 of the Act of Feb. 27, 1906, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies shall not be construed to prohibit the Secretary of War from accepting gratuitous services of members of Officers' Reserve Corps of Army in furtherance of enrolment, organization, and training of Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or Enlisted Reserve Corps of Army or in consultation upon matters relating to military service.

Commissioning former Officers.—Hereafter any former officer of Regular or Volunteer Army, under age of sixty-four years and who has resigned or been honorably discharged from service after a total commissioned service of not less than three years in either or both Regular or Volunteer Army, may, upon such examination and within such age limits as may be prescribed by the President, be appointed and commissioned, in discretion of the President, in any appropriate arm, staff corps, department or section of Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank not more than one grade higher than any previously held by the officer in either Regular or Volunteer Army, but in no case above that of lieutenant colonel.

Funds immediately available.—All appropriations made by this act shall be immediately available.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

(For other bills see pages 1065, 1066.)

S. J. Res. 25, Mr. Weeks.—Providing for appointment of a joint committee to be known as the joint committee on the conduct of the war. Committee to be composed of six members of Senate and six members of House. The membership of such committee shall be designated by the respective committees which select members of the regular standing committees. Such committee shall sit during sessions or recesses of Congress, shall make a special study of problems arising out of the war, shall confer and advise with President of United States and heads of various executive departments, and shall make report to Congress from time to time in its own discretion, or when requested to do so by either branch of Congress.

S. Con. Res. 3, Mr. Sherman.—Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized and requested to call for volunteer enlistments for military service in the Army of the United States to the aggregate number of 1,000,000 men, under such regulations as the President or the War Department shall provide, 500,000 of such men to be called into the military service of the United States immediately from and after their enlistment and the remainder thereof whenever the President shall require.

S. 1473, Mr. Poindexter.—To pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China.

S. 1476, Mr. Penrose.—Granting permission to Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, C.E., U.S.A., to accept and wear cross of officer of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the government of the French Republic.

S. 1534 to 1539, Mr. Swanson.—(S. 1534) to provide for extension of minority enlistments in the naval service; (S. 1535) to provide for commissioning of midshipmen as ensigns upon graduation from U.S. Naval Academy; (S. 1536) to amend an act making appropriations for naval service for year ending June 30, 1917, relative to Fleet Naval Reserve; (S. 1537) to increase age limit for persons appointed as officers in Naval Reserve; (S. 1538) to authorize detail of additional officers to Hydrographic Office; and (S. 1539) to amend an act making appropriations for naval service for year ending June 30, 1917, relative to enrolments in Naval Reserve Force.

S. 1552, Mr. Fletcher.—To amend chapter 2582, Statutes of U.S., entitled "An Act to appoint Joseph Y. Porter a lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general and place him on retired list of Army," approved March 2, 1907.

S. 1563, Mr. Penrose.—Granting an annuity equivalent to \$50 per month to officers and enlisted men of U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have attained age of sixty-five years and have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing President of United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

S. 1564, Mr. Penrose.—Granting an annuity of \$100 to officers and enlisted men of U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities under acts of Congress and authorizing President of United States to make rules and regulations for carrying act into effect.

S. 1565, Mr. Penrose.—For relief of certain officers of Army and Navy in connection with construction of Panama Canal.

S. 1570, Mr. Calder.—To authorize appointment in Army, and immediate retirement, with rank of captain, of Robert Armour, who was a captain in Civil War, an employee of War Department for fifty years, and seventy-five years of age.

S. 1631, Mr. Calder.—Increasing pay of certain enlisted men in military and naval service of the United States during the continuance of the war with Germany.

S. 1637, Mr. Curtis.—To reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

S. 1723, Mr. Gallinger.—For relief of Lieut. Comdr. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired.

S. 1726, Mr. McKellar.—To prohibit the sale, gift, or furnishing of intoxicating liquors to soldiers or men enlisted in the Army or Navy of the United States.

H.R. 2318, Mr. Gould.—Authorizing payment of prize money for destruction of the first enemy undersea craft.

H.R. 2337 to 2340, Mr. Padgett.—(H.R. 2337) to amend act making appropriations for year ending June 30, 1917, relative to enrolments in Naval Reserve Force; (H.R. 2338) to authorize detail of additional officers to Hydrographic Service; (H.R. 2339) to increase number of midshipmen at Naval Academy until Sept. 1, 1918; (H.R. 2340) to increase age limit for persons appointed as officers in Naval Reserve.

H.R. 2363, Mr. Cary.—To establish a national commission of aeronautics.

H.R. 2419, Mr. Fitzgerald.—For relief of Lieut. Comdr. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired.

H.R. 2546, Mr. Sherwood.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Harry Graham captain of Infantry.

H.R. 2602, Mr. Good.—Increasing pay of certain enlisted men in military and naval service of United States during continuance of war with Germany.

H.R. 2660, Mr. Flood.—Granting permission to Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, U.S.A., to accept and wear a decoration tendered him by the President of the French Republic.

H.R. 2763, Mr. Gard.—To punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

H.R. 2764, Mr. Edmonds.—To provide for registration of alien enemies, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2767, Mr. Wood, of Indiana.—For an act fixing the pay of commissioned officers of the National Guard while engaged in the service of the United States.

H.R. 2768, Mr. Wood, of Indiana.—For an act fixing the pay of enlisted men in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 2769, Mr. Towner.—Providing for the basic pay and increase of basic pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army of the United States during the continuance of the war between the United States and Germany, for the payment of certain amounts for the support of dependents, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2775, Mr. Hayes.—Authorizing the employment of Civil War veterans for recruiting purposes.

H.R. 2787, Mr. Hayes.—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a naval and aviation academy on the Pacific coast of the United States within 150 miles of San Francisco, and making an appropriation therefor.

CAN ENLIST FOR THE WAR.

The War Department desires it be made plain that men enlisting in the Regular Army and National Guard now do not have to bind themselves for seven and six years respectively as formerly. Men can enlist now for the period of the war only, and they will be discharged when the war ends.

In order to increase the Army and National Guard to war strength, 517,868 men will be needed. These will all be enlisted for the period of the war. Under this policy the War Department will place no obstacle in the way of obtaining volunteers for the National Guard and the Regular Army. This total of 517,868 men will be in addition to the first force of 500,000 to be drafted and any other forces to be drafted by the Government.

The War Department also desires to make plain, that it does not desire to have the organization of the National Guard recruited up to the war limit, and in order to emphasize this fact the following statement was issued on April 12.

The War Department learns, that the impression exists that recruiting for National Guard organizations is not to continue. Such impression is not correct, and in order that it may be removed department commanders have been informed that National Guard organizations may be recruited to the maximum peace strength of the Regular Army. That strength is 100 men per company.

NO CONSCRIPTION NEEDED FOR NAVY.

For the present, at least, the question of whether Congress will pass legislation enforcing conscription does not interest the Navy Department. The steady increase in enlistments since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany indicates that the recently authorized increase probably will be obtained from volunteers. Reports to the Department show that an average of 250 men per day are being accepted at recruiting stations. The greatest net gain for any one day was on April 6 when 714 men were obtained. On the following day, 485 "signed up."

The number of Navy recruiting stations has been increased to 263. More will be added as fast as possible and the facilities accorded recruiting parties will be increased. Traveling recruiting parties are now operating throughout the country and vessels in port are aiding by sending ship's parties through adjacent territory. On April 10 a patriotic excursion left Knoxville, Tenn., under the auspices of the Knoxville Board of Trade, on a tour of Southern states with a view to advertise the Nation's first line of defense. Stops were made at principal cities, where addresses were made and literature distributed.

The enlargement of all naval training stations to accommodate the large number of recruits now being obtained is to be undertaken at once, it is announced. The station at Lake Bluff, Ill., will be one of the first to be augmented, the work there already having been started.

SUBMARINE BIDS OPENED.

Bids for twenty-eight of the thirty-eight submarines of "109 to 146 class," authorized in the Act of March 4, 1917, were opened at the Navy Department on April 11. The Secretary of the Navy already has selected the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., as the place where the other ten boats will be built. This latest increment to our submarine arm will follow closely the plans upon which Nos. 105, 106, 107 are being constructed. All are to be of the 800-ton type, but are expected to have an increased surface speed and a "greatly increased submerged area of activity," according to an official in the Department, who believed that they would represent "a distinct advance in submarine construction over the smaller coast submarines." In addition to the formal bids, the Department received from the French firm of Schneider and Cie, a proposal that this Government build all the boats under the French patents held by that firm at the rate of \$65,000 for the first boat and \$45,000 for each succeeding vessel, an alternative offer being that the Government might use the French patented oil engine at \$35,000 for the first and \$25,000 for each successive engine.

The Electric Boat Company proposed to build eighteen submarines in from sixteen to twenty-six months, at a price of \$1,524,000 each for those turned out on the Atlantic coast and \$1,592,000 each for those on the Pacific coast. The California Shipbuilding Company's offer was for from four to eight at prices based on the cost-plus-profit basis, while the Lake Torpedo Boat Company proposed to take contracts for from four to eight at prices ranging from \$1,288,000 to \$1,290,000 each.

The limit of cost for each boat was set at \$1,300,000 each "under normal condition," but the Secretary of the Navy can add to this from the Naval Emergency Fund to secure quick delivery.

ADDITIONAL SUBMARINE CHASERS.

Contracts for 202 additional submarine chasers were awarded by the Secretary of the Navy on April 11, no less than twenty-nine firms receiving orders for from one to twenty boats. These contracts are in addition to those referred to in recent issues and are believed to be but the beginning of other and larger orders. The Navy Department received offers for less than 200 of the 140-foot type recommended by the General Board, and while owners of small craft have proffered them in large quantities the majority have been found unfit for the work at hand. Several hundred boats of between sixty and one hundred feet in length have been purchased, however, the value in each case being set by the special appraisal board. The latest award of contracts was as follows:

Firm and location; number; price each:

- Hodgdon Bros., E. Boothbay, Me., 1, \$37,500; Hodgdon Bros., E. Boothbay, Me., 2, \$35,800; Hartman-Greiling, Greenbay, Wis., 4, \$40,206.75; Vinyard S.B. Co., Milford, Del., 2, \$42,300; Vinyard S.B. Co., Milford, Del., 2, \$41,500; L. E. Fry Co., Clayton, N.Y., 2, \$43,795; L. E. Fry Co., Clayton, N.Y., 3, \$42,000; Gibbs G.E. Co., Jacksonville, Fla., 2, \$43,000; F. M. Blount, Pensacola, Fla., 4, \$45,000; Howard E. Wheeler, Brooklyn, N.Y., 9, \$47,085; Barrett S.B. Co., Mobile, Ala., 4, \$44,000; Barrett S.B. Co., Mobile, Ala., 6, \$35,000; Int. Shipbuilding Co., 1, \$48,000; Int. Shipbuilding Co., 9, \$46,000; Charles A.

Dean, Alexandria, Va., 20, \$48,250.50; Mathis Yacht Co., Camden, N.J., 5, \$49,200; A. McDonald, Mariners harbor, S.L., 1, \$48,829; A. McDonald, Mariners harbor, S.L., 3, \$49,329; Newcomb L.B. Co., Hampton, Va., 1, \$49,885; Newcomb L.B. Co., Hampton, Va., 4, \$48,565; N.Y. Yacht, Launch Co., Morris Heights, N.Y., 20, \$49,950; Eastern Shipyard Co., Greenport, N.Y., 5, \$50,900; Chance Marine Co., Annapolis, Md., 1, \$52,000; Chance Marine Co., Annapolis, Md., 1, \$51,000; Mathis Yacht Co., Camden, N.J., 6 (second award), \$43,892; Mathis Yacht Co., Camden, N.J., 3 (third award), \$42,892; Elco Company, Bayonne, N.J., 10, \$50,000; C. Hildebrandt Co., Kingston, N.Y., 15, \$44,540; George Lawley & Sons, Boston, Mass., 20, \$52,000; Robert Jacob, City Island, N.Y., 5, \$52,000; Rocky River Drydock Co., Rocky river, Ohio, 2, \$52,000; Kyle & Purdy, City Island, N.Y., 3, \$52,000; Smith & Williams, Salisbury, Mass., 2, \$52,000; Mathews Boat Co., Port Clinton, Ohio, 2, \$52,000; Great Lakes B.B. Corp., Milwaukee, 2, \$52,000; Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co., Dubuque, Iowa, 2, \$52,000; Luders Morris Construction Co., Stamford, Conn., 5, \$52,000.

COAST GUARD TRANSFERRED TO NAVY.

The Secretary of the Treasury on April 6 sent the following letter to Captain Commandant E. P. Bertholf, officially notifying him that the Coast Guard had been transferred to the Navy Department:

Treasury Department, Washington, April 6, 1917.
Captain Commandant E. P. Bertholf, Commandant U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.

My dear Captain Bertholf: The President's signature to the proclamation just issued, which declares a state of war to exist with the German Empire, automatically transfers the Coast Guard and all its resources from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department, now to be used for purposes of national defense in accordance with the act approved Jan. 28, 1917.

In thus departing from your humanitarian station to engage in the sterner necessities of the hour, I take this occasion to extend to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, my sincere felicitations, and to express the confidence I feel in the loyalty, integrity and efficiency of the Coast Guard to perform with great credit under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy all the hazardous and difficult duties which may come to it in the defense of our beloved country.

Were such a reminder necessary, I feel sure that the splendid record of its forbear, the Revenue Cutter Service, in all the previous wars in which the country has engaged, would serve as an incentive to the officers and men of the present Coast Guard to maintain unsullied its past reputation for heroic deeds in battling with the nation's enemies. Sincerely yours,

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary.

Following is Captain Bertholf's reply:

April 6, 1917.

Honorable William G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary: I have great pleasure in acknowledging your very kind note of this date with reference to the transfer of the Coast Guard from your department to the Department of the Navy, and on behalf of the Service desire to thank you for your complimentary and encouraging message.

While deeply sensible of the events which have necessitated the transfer of the Coast Guard from the parent department, with which it has been identified since the foundation of the Government, to one of the great fighting establishments of our country, I feel that the vital principle of the Service is not essentially affected. The Coast Guard is humanitarian in purpose and thought. Our country avowedly has entered this war in the service of mankind. The present duty of the Coast Guard is, therefore, but another phase of its being.

On this occasion, Mr. Secretary, I feel that I may with propriety renew the congratulations I have heretofore personally offered, on the wisdom of your able and earnest advocacy of the establishment of the Coast Guard, which in time of peace is the Government's principal life-saving agency, but which, by reason of the character of its organization, is able to transfer its energies, at a moment's notice, to the fighting forces of the country.

I believe I can assure you now that when in due time and process of law the Coast Guard returns to its home department, it will be found that the confidence you have been pleased to express in the integrity and efficiency of the personnel of the Service, and its ability to meet the demands of the occasion, will not have been misplaced. Sincerely yours,

E. P. BERTHOLF, Captain Commandant.

The Coast Guard vessels and stations are now distributed under the various naval districts and commands. In accordance with the existing orders of the Navy Department no orders to officers and no movements of vessels of the Coast Guard will hereafter be published.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate April 9, 1917, for promotions in the Coast Guard:

First Lieut. Herman Howard Wolf to be captain from April 2, 1917, in place of Capt. James L. Sill, deceased.

Second Lieut. Russell Randolph Waesche to be first lieutenant from April 2, 1917, in place of 1st Lieut. Herman H. Wolf, promoted.

Third Lieut. Clement Joseph Todd to be second lieutenant from April 2, 1917, in place of 2d Lieut. Russell R. Waesche, promoted.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Harry Upton Butler to be captain of Engineers from March 27, 1917, in place of Capt. of Engrs. David McComas French, retired.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Albert Frank Patterson to be first lieutenant of Engineers from March 27, 1917, in place of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Harry U. Butler, promoted.

A Coast Guard cutter captured a launch manned by a German-speaking crew and carrying more than 500 gallons of gasoline several days ago off the Georgia coast and was taken to Fernandina, Fla., according to a letter received at Atlanta by Charles S. Arnou, state Game and Fish Commissioner. Mr. Arnou said that the capture had caused much speculation as to whether there was any truth in reports of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico. Only one of the German crew spoke English, Mr. Arnou said.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

If a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Gould, of New York, on April 9, becomes a law, the first gun crew on a vessel flying the American flag that destroys a German submarine will be given \$5,000. An appropriation of that amount is provided in the measure, to be set aside and devoted to no other purpose.

The U.S. torpedo-boat destroyers Farragut, Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, and Hopkins, Lieut. A. S. Walton, captured a filibustering schooner in the Santa Barbara Channel, Cal., with 4,000 rifles and 250,000 rounds of ammunition aboard. This information was announced at San Diego on April 11, 1917. The captured munitions have been sent to the navy yard at Mare Island.

Lieut. E. W. Coil and Ensign R. G. Pennoyer, U.S.N., students at the naval aeronautic training station at Pensacola, Fla., who left there in a dirigible balloon, on April 8, were forced to descend that night in a severe wind and rain storm near Northport, Ala., across the Warrior river from Tuscaloosa. The balloon attained an altitude of 4,000 feet, according to a press dispatch from Tuscaloosa.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, on April

10, personally called at the Washington home of Mrs. Anna Eopolucci, mother of the first American enlisted sailor killed in the war with Germany in order to convey their condolence. Btzn. Mate John A. Eopolucci was a member of the gun crew of the American vessel *Aztec* which was sunk by a German submarine last week. He was the only one of the crew reported missing.

The Secretary of the Navy announced on April 10 that the five battlecruisers recently contracted for will be named after famous old fighters of the American Navy, as follows: Constitution, Constellation, Saratoga, Lexington, Ranger. The original Constitution, now at Boston Navy Yard, will be rechristened the "Old Constitution" to distinguish her from the new ship. The Constellation, now at Newport as a training ship, similarly will be known as the "Old Constellation." The cruiser Saratoga (formerly the New York) will be renamed Rochester. A small vessel named Ranger is on the Navy list but is used only for surveys. No new name has been selected. There is no Lexington on the list at present and the battlecruiser so designated will be the fourth of her "line."

Representatives of the American Railway Association, including presidents of the leading systems of the country, met in Washington on April 11 at the call of the Council of National Defense and named a board of five men to direct the railroads throughout the war. The board includes Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern, chairman; Howard Elliot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford; Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Julius Krutschmitt, of the Southern Pacific. Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, chairman of the Advisory Commission, will be an ex-officio member and the Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to designate one other. Mr. Harrison announced that the board would be divided into six sections, to correspond to the military departments.

Secretary Daniels issued the following request on April 11 to the newspapers of the United States concerning the publication of news concerning ship movements: "Every newspaper in America is earnestly requested during the present period not to print the arrival or departure of any ships in the coastwise or international trade, or any naval vessel. There seems to be some misunderstanding. I may not have made clear the request, and at one time said it would be unobjectionable to print arrivals. This statement is now made as the formal request of the Administration, and I feel sure that all papers will comply and in the future make no mention of movements of ships."

Every facility at the disposal of the officers detailed to the War College Division of the General Staff is being used to expedite the preparation of a series of manuals for the intensive training of the new Army, it is learned officially. These manuals will cover every branch of the Service. The text will be boiled down to the absolute essentials and so arranged that the student may make the most rapid progress possible in a limited time. Any "fuss and feathers" which has survived past revisions will be eliminated entirely in the editions now being prepared. They will hardly be ready for distribution before the middle of May, nevertheless.

The staff of the Public Health Service was transferred into the military establishment on April 10. Approximately 425 men will be affected by the order, although out of that number a considerable proportion will continue to carry on the ordinary duties of the Service. Surgeons and physicians will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Army and the Navy from time to time for detailed work at hospitals, training camps, and such other places as the President may direct.

Special Regulations No. 43, War Dept., March 29, 1917, just issued, gives in detail all the laws and regulations governing the Officers' Reserve Corps. Members of the Corps and those who are contemplating joining should apply at once to The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy. Special appendices give (a) General Scope of Examination and (b) Textbooks Recommended.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., arrived at London, England April 12. While the object of his visit has not been made public, it is undoubtedly to confer with the British Admiralty as to the best course to be taken for joint action against Teutonic submarines, and in other naval activities.

No successor has yet been named to Rear Admiral James H. Oliver as head of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence and it is understood no officer will be designated for the present. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr., is acting as chief of the bureau pending such appointment.

Special examinations have been ordered of applicants for the (regular) Veterinary and Dental Corps of the Army, to be held on May 7. These are in addition to the examinations which will be held on July 2, as previously announced.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., retired, has been ordered to active duty and detailed as superintendent of the Naval Observatory, vice Capt. John A. Hoogeherff, U.S.N., transferred to command the Pennsylvania.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 9, 1917.

Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Bear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N., to be governor of the Virgin Islands, ceded to the United States by Denmark.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Following lieutenants to be lieutenants commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: Butler Y. Rhodes, Arthur H. Rice, Stanton L. E. Hazard and John J. McCracken.

Following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from

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Aug. 29, 1916: Emory F. Clement, William T. Mallison, Richard F. Bernard, George E. Brandt, James L. Kauffman, Archibald H. Douglas and James D. Moore.

Following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 7, 1916: John R. Palmer, Neil H. Geisenhoff, William G. Hatch and Rawson J. Valentine.

Following lieutenant commanders to be commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: William H. Reynolds and Clark H. Woodward. Lieut. (J.G.) Ralph R. Stewart to be a lieutenant from Aug. 29, 1916.

Following lieutenants to be lieutenants commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: Arthur B. Cook and Herbert E. Kays.

Gunner Gottlieb Sherer to be a chief gunner from Feb. 18, 1916.

Following machinists to be chief machinists from Dec. 31, 1916: Walter M. Shipley, John C. Parker, Robert B. Sanford, Jr., and Charles D. Welker.

Following lieutenant commanders to be commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: Thomas C. Hart, Leonard R. Sargent, Willis McDowell, Charles T. Owene, George T. Pettengill, Herbert G. Sparrow and Adolphus E. Watson.

Following lieutenants to be lieutenants commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: Bruce L. Canaga, Walter B. Woodson, William R. Furlong, Charles H. Shaw, Edmund S. Root and Earl R. Shipp.

Following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Aug. 29, 1916: Clarence McC. McGill, Thaddeus A. Thomson, Jr., William F. Amundsen, Joseph Baer, Carl G. Krakow, Harry A. McClure, Harold W. Boynton, Archer M. E. Allen and Alan G. Olson.

Lieut. (J.G.) Cullen H. Want to be an assistant naval constructor from March 15, 1917.

Following machinists to be chief machinists from Dec. 31, 1916: Walter Lau and John E. Burger.

Following midshipmen to be ensigns from March 30, 1917: Frederick E. Haeberle, John E. Ostrander, Jr., Edmund E. Brady, Jr., Houston L. Maples, George W. McIver, Jr., Andrew L. McKee, Henry R. Oster, Randall E. Dees, Colin Campbell, Paul W. F. Huskett, Theodore L. Schumacher, Clarence W. Johnson, Douglas W. Cee, Frank G. Fahrion, Albert Noble, Osborne L. Rawlings, Ingolf N. Kiland, Frank H. Dean, Edward A. Mitchell, Harold S. Klein, Alexander D. Douglass, Homer N. Wallin, Donald B. Duncan, Sydney J. Wynne, Charles E. Muschitsch, Robert B. Daubell, Julian L. Woodruff, John O'D. Richmond, David G. Fox, Andrew G. Shepard, Simon P. Fullwider, Lish F. Small, William P. O. Clarke, Edmund B. Caldwell, Jay K. Allen, Nicholas Vytach, Stanton H. Wooster, Edward B. Rogers, George T. Howard, Charles L. Hayden, Robert L. Randolph, Jr., Robert G. Tobin, Theodore M. Waldschmidt, Herbert B. Knowles, Adolph P. Schneider, Anson A. Bigelow, Robert R. Ogg, John O. Tyler, Harold B. Sallada, Benjamin Buchalter, George E. Fairlamb, Jr., Joseph W. Gregory, John R. Cruse, John T. Metcalf, Ross F. Collins, Paul F. Shortridge, Francis G. Denbink, John H. Twomey, Felix B. Stump, Robert B. Matthews, Hugh St. C. Sease, Walter C. Calhoun, Carl F. Holden, Lester J. Hudson, Kingsland Dunwoody, Samuel B. Brewer, Vincent J. Moore, Frank W. Lively, James H. Conyne, Davenport Browne, Frederic W. Neilson, Franklin S. Irby, Allen I. Price, Colin De V. Headie, Byron K. Presnell, Merrill Comstock, Robert W. McReynolds, Jr., Richard W. Gruelick, Harrison Avery, Paul U. Tevis, Leonard Doughty, Jr., Wilbur V. Shown, Hanson E. Ely, Jr., George K. Weber, Ralph U. Hyde, Ralph Wyman, Andrew G. Reaves, George C. Cummings, Richard H. Harper, George M. Keller, John B. Heffernan, Edward J. Moran, Harry C. Blodgett, John H. Keele, Elliott M. Senn, Francis W. Benson, Thomas R. Cooley, Jr., Vernon F. Grant, George L. Harris, Francis T. Spellman, Homer W. Clark, Carl L. Hansen, Edward Sparrow, Ben H. Wyatt, Roger L. Porter, Jr., Ward P. Davis, Guido F. Forster, Volney O. Clark, Edward H. Jones, Earl W. Morris, Robert W. Fleming, Thomas B. Hendley, William J. Morcock, Kenneth L. Coontz, Karl Keller, Howard F. Councill, Robert E. Keating, Philip W. Warren, John N. Walton, Allan R. McCann, Evan G. Hanson, Herbert W. Anderson, William G. Ludlow, Jr., Carl W. Brewington, Leonard B. Austin, Charles McK. Holton, John H. Jenkins, Leonard P. Wessell, Emile Topp, Frank L. Worden, Donald R. Evans, Frederick L. Weis, Frank J. Hansell, Harold R. Mack, John G. M. Stone, Ralph F. Skystead, Clarence O. Ward, Guy W. Clark, Thomas D. Ross, Peter P. Conover, Jr., Francis A. Smith, Peyton H. Park, Conrad L. Jacobsen, Kenneth Floyd-Jones, William H. Ball, Laurence P. Sargent, Seabury Cook, Constantine N. Perkins, Rollin Van A. Failing, Benjamin O. Wells, Laurence O. Kelley, Herbert W. Jackson, Douglas A. Spencer, Charles W. Weitzel, Harold F. Ely, Isidore Lehrfeld, Stephen E. Dillon, John H. Forshaw, Jr., William S. B. Claude, William S. Heath, Guy B. Hoover, Kenneth M. Hoeffel and John J. Bartholdi.

Following midshipmen to be assistant paymasters from March 30, 1917: Edgar F. Marbourg, Leland S. Steeves and Albert R. Schofield.

MARINE CORPS.

Following midshipmen to be second lieutenants in Marine Corps from March 30, 1917: William P. Richards, Benjamin F. Staud, Edward G. Hagen, Thomas B. Gale, Thomas F. Harris, Earl S. Hurlbut, Charles M. Jones and Willett Elmore.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Treadwell to be a colonel in Marine Corps from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. Col. Albert S. McLemore, assistant adjutant and inspector, to be an assistant adjutant and inspector in Marine Corps, with rank of colonel, from Aug. 29, 1916.

Major James T. Boote to be a lieutenant colonel in Marine Corps from Aug. 29, 1916.

Following captains to be majors in Marine Corps from Aug. 29, 1916: Douglas C. McDougal, Ellis B. Miller and Charles F. Williams.

Capt. Elias R. Beadle to be a major in Marine Corps from Oct. 18, 1916.

Following first lieutenants to be captains in Marine Corps from Aug. 29, 1916: Harold B. Pratt, Henry M. Butler, John

Marston, 3d, Samuel M. Harrington, Chester L. Gurne, Nedra A. Eastman, Leon W. Hoyt, Thomas S. Clarke, George H. Osterhout, Jr., John Q. Adams, Charles G. Sinclair, Adolph B. Miller, Allen E. Simon, Sidney N. Raynor, Alexander A. Vandegrift, Lester S. Wass, James T. Reid, Robert P. Peirce, Oliver Floyd, George C. De Neale, Albert B. Sutherland, Rolland E. Brumbaugh, Earl C. Long, William M. McIlvain, Roy D. Lowell, Tracy G. Hunter, Jr., Bernard F. Hickory, Richmond Bryant, Paul C. Marion, Lowry B. Stephenson, John L. Mayer, Benjamin A. Moeller, Clyde H. Metcalf, Harold C. Pierce and Douglas B. Roben.

Second Lieut. Pedro A. del Valle to be a first lieutenant in Marine Corps from Aug. 29, 1916.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Following officers of Medical Reserve Corps of Navy and Naval Reserve Force of Navy to be assistant surgeons in Navy from April 4, 1917: Louis H. Clerf, M.R.C.; Benjamin V. McElhanan, N.R.F.; Ezra E. Koebbe, M.R.C.; Thomas C. Anderson, Leon W. McGrath and William H. Whitmore, N.R.F.; Kenneth E. Lowman, M.R.C.; James M. Howard, N.R.F.; Sterling P. Taylor, Jr., M.R.C.; Harold W. Wellington, Alexander B. Helper and William E. Gianville, N.R.F.; Earl C. Carr, M.R.C.; Melville J. Aston, N.R.F.; Emil J. Stein, M.R.C.; Philip J. Murphy, Leo C. Tyson and William O. Bailey, N.R.F.; Alma C. Smith, M.R.C.; John T. Bennett, Arthur H. Drane, Paul W. Wilson, Erik G. Hakansson, Rolland R. Glasser, Ellis A. Stephens and Howard E. Gardner, N.R.F.; William J. C. Agnew and Rudolph D. Joliderma, M.R.C.; Jesse W. Allen, N.R.F.; Alanson L. Bryan and Charles D. Shannon, M.R.C.; Leonard Hayes, William R. Lewis, Ashton E. Neely, Ross T. McIntire, William G. Bodie and William H. Fickel, N.R.F.; Edward A. Brown and Aaron Robinson, M.R.C.; John R. White, N.R.F.; Mortimer T. Clement and Joseph H. Durrett, M.R.C.; Ralph H. Jenkins, Park M. Barrett and Horace R. Spruance, N.R.F.

G.O. 274, FEB. 28, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

The following changes in home yards are announced to become effective immediately. Bureaus and yards will make the necessary transfers of plans, unexecuted job orders, etc.: Bureau of Navigation, from Norfolk to Portsmouth; Ontario, from New York to Portsmouth; Patuxent, from Norfolk to Portsmouth; Sonoma, from New York to Portsmouth.

G.O. 277, MARCH 14, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Modification of G.O. 52.

1. G.O. 52, of Sept. 19, 1913, is hereby modified to read as follows:

"When any officer of the naval service, including midshipmen and warrant officers, is officially reported as having been guilty of intoxication or immorality, the matter will be reported to the Navy Department before any disciplinary action is taken by other authority, except that when such other authority is so empowered he may order a trial by general court-martial without referring the matter to the Navy Department."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

At the request of Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, we omit the list of stations of the Marine Corps with their commanding officers and also the list of Marine detachments on board ships of the Navy. Following are the staff officers:

MAJOR GEN. COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, Adj't. and Instr.; Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Brig. Gen. George Richards, Paym'; Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. Charles D. Williams, A.Q.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M.; Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj't. and Instr's. Office; Major F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym's. Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Rupert C. Dewey, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

Ninety would-be officers for the Marine Corps took the special examinations held on April 7 for appointment as second lieutenants, all of the applicants being either graduates of "distinguished colleges" or members of first classes in institutions so classed. Complete reports have not yet reached headquarters and the results cannot be announced at this time.

The force of U.S. Marines sent to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, were commanded by Major J. M. Salladay who was in command of the 2d provisional brigade in Santo Domingo. With Major Salladay went Capts. Jesse F. Dyer and Charles S. McReynolds, the former being recalled from duty in the office of the J.A.G., U.S.N., and the latter from command of the Marine Barracks at Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. Roy D. Lowell and Edward S. Willing (from Santo Domingo duty), and 2d Lieuts. Karl I. Buse, Lloyd L. Leech and Benj. T. Cripps.

Enlistments in the Marine Corps in the last few days have broken all records in the history of recruiting. Present recruiting activities indicate that the Marine Corps will reach its newly authorized strength in the early summer.

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renders first aid, surgical dressing, etc. The association numbers 500.

Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Smith, Jr., and little daughter are guests at Mrs. E. D. Fuller's, Freemason street. Mrs. Lyman C. Millard is spending two weeks in Baltimore. Mrs. Frank C. Cook is spending two weeks in Philadelphia with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. Earl Cook. Mrs. H. L. Cone and children, of Panama Canal Zone, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Killam, Graydon avenue.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler have taken the residence of Mrs. George C. Reid, Pembroke avenue, for the present. Mrs. J. T. Tompkins is a guest at the Southland Hotel.

Mrs. Harry N. Cooke and children are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke. Miss Anne Groner has been appointed captain of society women recruiting officers for the U.S. Navy. Miss Groner, assisted by Mrs. Keller E. Rockey, is located at the recruiting tent on City Hall avenue. Miss Gertrude Gilliam is junior officer of this organization, and among those who have enlisted to assist are Misses Virginia Hughes, Sally and Ann Waller, Grace de Jarnette, Elizabeth and Helen Tait, Elizabeth Cooke, Mildred Ryan, Martha Cooke, Margaret Granby and Mrs. J. Y. Drieson.

Three hundred and ninety students of the Washington and Lee Institute, Lexington, Va., have announced they will take military training as provided by the general order of the War Department authorizing establishment of reserve officers' training corps in colleges.

Mrs. F. E. P. Uebroth has returned from a short visit to Yorktown, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Keller E. Rockey are in New York for a short time. Dr. Herbert Old, of Philadelphia, spent the Easter holidays with his mother, Mrs. W. W. Old, Freemason street. P.A. Surg. Montgomery E. Higgins left Friday for station at Washington. Mrs. Charles T. Gilliam, of San Antonio, Texas, and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Gilliam, are guests at the Southland Hotel. Mrs. S. W. Bogan is a guest at the Southland Hotel, Norfolk.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 5, 1917.

Major and Mrs. S. A. Smoke, Miss Susie Smoke and Mrs. E. A. Myer on March 27 were guests for Mr. Jeffers, of the Union Pacific Railroad, at a dinner of beautiful appointments in Mr. Jeffers' private car. Capt. H. M. Fales is a visitor on the post, arriving from Bay City, Mich., March 30. Capt. C. S. Hamilton was host for twelve at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne on Wednesday at dinner. Mrs. Schillerstrom gave a movie party Friday night, with a Welsh rabbit for supper.

Lieut. Lindsay McSilver, 24th Inf., left for station at Columbus, N.M., Saturday. He had completed the packing and shipment of regimental property in Fort Russell. All but the heavier pieces were shipped to Columbus and other points along the border now occupied by the 24th Infantry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffel was hostess at dinner on Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower and Captain Fales, and Mr. and Mrs. Marble, of Cheyenne. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Sharp were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Smoke on Saturday, afterward leaving for Denver, where part of a month's leave will be spent. A number of Fort Russell residents enjoyed the informal dance given at the Plains Hotel on Friday night by the Ferris Orchestra.

Capt. C. S. Hamilton left the 5th for various points in Wyoming where National Guard companies are doing guard duty. He was accompanied by Captain Aydelotte, M.C. A complete roster of Wyoming troops will be made, and health and general conditions noted.

Major S. A. Smoke addressed a large gathering of patriotic citizens of Cheyenne and vicinity on Wednesday night in the gymnasium in Cheyenne. He made a splendid speech for preparedness, and as a representative of the Army made a deep impression on his hearers as to what the Service stands for at all times, and a particularly appreciated feeling as to what it stands for at this time.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 24, 1917.

Pay Insp. Timothy O'Leary, with Mrs. O'Leary, left on Wednesday for Boston for duty. He was relieved by Paymr. E. T. Hoopes, who has been assistant to Pay Inspector O'Leary for several months. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz entertained at a picnic dinner, cooked on the beach near the naval magazine, last Sunday. The trip was made in the Commandant's barge. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely and children, Ensign and Mrs. Corn, Bertha Coontz and Mrs. Wyman. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells were hosts at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. C. M. Perkins, Mary Wells and Charles Woodruff. After dinner the party occupied a box at the Dream Theater in Bremerton.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary entertained at dinner on Saturday for Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss Colhoun, Paymr. J. H. Colhoun, Paymr. E. M. Hacker, Constantine N. Perkins, son of Col. C. M. Perkins, commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at this yard, graduated with the last class of ensigns from the Naval Academy.

Mrs. W. D. Baker was hostess at a bridge and tea on Thursday for Mesdames Wettenberg, Corn, Almy, Lacy, Davis, Munger, Moss, Taylor and Graham. Ensign and Mrs. W. D. Baker on Saturday entertained at dinner complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor. Lieut. Comdr. Merlin G. Cook, on duty at Guam for two years, reported last week for duty on his ship. Mrs. Cook accompanied her husband to the station.

Mrs. C. B. Munger was hostess Thursday at bridge for Mesdames Wentworth, Wettenberg, Coontz, Almy, Lacy, Davis, Manning, Taylor, Moss, Druley, Graham and Baker. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells entertained at dinner on Friday, followed by a box party at the Dream Theater, in Bremerton, complimentary to Capt. R. E. Coontz, Miss Bertha Coontz, Mrs. Wyman and Miss Mary Wells. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary were hosts at dinner Saturday in compliment to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells and Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Geiger.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Chew, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Lieut. H. A. Waddington went by launch to Fort Ward Thursday, and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith at dinner, being joined at that time by Captain Geiger and Mrs. Geiger, of Fort. Lieuts. E. J. Blankenship, P. H. Rice, C. E. Reardon and H. A. Waddington have received notice of their promotion, which has been set three months ahead. Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Irwin were hosts at a large bridge and supper Friday for fourteen guests.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 31, 1917.

Complimentary to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. L. Jones, leaving the station for Guam, Miss Pauline Turner entertained at dinner on Monday in Bremerton. Capt. R. E. Coontz on Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas on Wednesday, and Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Barber on Thursday. At the Barber dinner covers were also placed for Dr. and Mrs. Jones, daughter Mildred and son Kirk, Mrs. Ida Lambert, Sport Barber and Capt. and Mrs. Barber.

The largest affair of the week was a supper and card party given on Wednesday by Naval Constr. W. W. Webster in the wardroom of the U.S.S. Philadelphia. Dancing was enjoyed for more than an hour, followed by bridge at the Kitsap Inn in Bremerton. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, leaving the yard for Boston after more than two years' stay at the yard, were honor guests at a dinner given by Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely on Monday. Mrs. O'Leary was honor guest at a bridge of three tables given by Mrs. J. R. Hornberger on Friday. Miss Eleanor O'Leary assisted at the table.

Mrs. I. C. Wettenberg gave a luncheon on Sunday, with Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary as honor guests. Miss Eleanor O'Leary spent her Easter vacation at the navy yard as the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Miss Eleanor will finish her studies for the year at the Annie Wright Seminary in Tacoma, going East in June to join her

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parents at the Boston Navy Yard. Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary were guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells. Mrs. H. E. Burkes and son, who have been spending several months in Bremerton, left last week for San Diego to join Ensign Burkes upon his return from the South.

Mrs. J. J. Manning was hostess at a bridge and tea in Bremerton on Tuesday for Mesdames Wentworth, Wettenberg, Cook, Migliavacca, Chew, Swearingen, Wymap, Graham, Baker, Corn and Almy. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy entertained at dinner on Saturday complimentary to Miss Colhoun, Paymaster Colhoun, Mrs. E. A. Perkins and Lieutenant Roessch. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenberg entertained at an old-fashioned sewing bee on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Fisher's mother, Mrs. Martha Gielow, of Georgia.

Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at six tables of bridge on Thursday, with additional guests in for tea. Assistant Surgeon Ballinger arrived this week and relieved P.A. Surg. E. L. Jones of duty at the navy yard hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Jones left on Friday for Guam. Dr. Henry La Motte, U.S.N., retired, has reported for duty at the navy yard hospital. Dr. La Motte was a surgeon in the Army before entering the Navy, retiring from the latter a number of years ago. About three years ago he was on duty with the State Naval Militia, and last week was called from his office in Bremerton for duty at the navy yard hospital during the country's crisis.

Miss Nettie Christian and brother, Mr. Walter Christian, of Tacoma, spent the week-end in Bremerton with Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones, former friends from the state of Texas. The Misses Helen and Gertrude Hammond, of Seattle, spent Sunday in Bremerton as guests of Lieut. Paul Rice. Mrs. W. H. Stiles and daughter, Elizabeth, have given up their apartments at the Kitsap Inn and are spending a week with Surg. and Mrs. R. G. Davis, leaving on April 6 for California to join Lieutenant Stiles.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 7, 1917.

Mrs. Boughton, wife of the late Col. Daniel Boughton, has been visiting Col. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes for ten days. Col. G. B. Hunter was at the post for a few days to select a camp site for the Kansas National Guard and was the guest of Col. T. R. Rivers. Mrs. G. B. Pritchard was dinner guest of Mrs. B. T. Merchant.

Sixteen men, including a number from Kansas City, were guests of Dr. F. W. O'Donnell last Sunday for a hunt on the reservation, followed by an elaborate breakfast at the O'Donnell home. Mrs. Palmer Swift assisted Mrs. O'Donnell with the serving.

Col. C. D. Rhodes received a letter from Lieut. G. Hirshbarne, of the Cuban army, saying that the "Revolution was a thing of the past." Lieutenant Hirshbarne was a student at the Mounted Service School for two years and was recently recalled to his country at the outbreak of the revolution.

Mrs. Clarence Linnerer gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Fred Herman, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Donnelly and Mrs. G. B. Pritchard. Lieut. H. N. Flint has returned from Fort Wayne, where he has been acting as mustering out officer.

Mrs. G. B. Pritchard and her five sons were luncheon guests of Mrs. John T. Kennedy before leaving the post to join her husband, Major Pritchard, at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. B. T. Merchant entertained for her house guests, Mrs. C. A. Hatfield and Mrs. A. M. Merchant, with several tables of bridge. Mrs. T. R. Rivers and her daughter, Myra, spent the week-end in Kansas City.

Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Donnelly, Mrs. H. N. Flint and Capt. T. S. Martin. Mrs. L. W. Prunty is house guest of Mrs. T. R. Rivers. Mrs. Prunty is on her way home from Honolulu, where Captain Prunty has just finished a three-year tour with his regiment.

The first baseball game of the season was played Sunday afternoon between the Farriers' and Horeshoers' School and Junction City. The score was 6 to 4.

Bakery Co. No. 2 arrived at Fort Riley this morning from El Paso. The company consists of forty men, with full equipment.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 4, 1917.

Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, who stayed in San Francisco while Lieutenant Bowen's ship was there, arrived here, following departure of the vessel for an unknown destination. She is visiting her mother in Vallejo. Lieut. and Mrs. L. W. Hoyt entertained Miss Dorothy Doe, of San Francisco, her mother, and Miss Marion De Guerre at their bungalow in Vallejo over the week-end. On Saturday Mrs. H. A. Jones entertained at bridge in their honor. Others present were Mesdames H. C. Pierce, R. G. Coman, W. Hawthorne, J. G. Ziegler, Charles McMorris, S. F. Heim, Lawrence Hoyt and Miss Dorothy Bennett. A motor trip through Sonoma, Solano and Napa counties was the diversion for Sunday, with a luncheon at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce and a dinner at the Hoyt residence.

Col. and Mrs. G. E. Young were complimented guests at a luncheon given in San Francisco Thursday by Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff. Mrs. Frederick D. Powers, wife of Ensign Powers, entertained at a dinner for twenty at her Claremont home in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Messer, who were visiting her from Iowa and left last week for their home. Mrs. James J. Brice and Miss Elizabeth Brice are expected to reach San Francisco shortly after a winter in New York. Commodore and Mrs. J. H. Bull have returned to their

Santa Barbara home after a year's absence in Boston. Mrs. C. P. Nelson has left for the East to join Commander Nelson.

Mrs. S. F. Heim and Mrs. R. T. Keiran left this week for the East to rejoin their husbands. Mrs. Heim has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, in Vallejo, and Mrs. Keiran has been with relatives in San Francisco. They crossed the continent together, coming out when the ships were ordered to Guantanamo. Mrs. Robert Carey has also gone East to join Lieutenant Carey, after spending the winter with her father in San Francisco. Mrs. W. H. Halsey entertained at bridge-tea and Mrs. J. A. Murphy at luncheon for her at Yerba Buena before her departure.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Hahn have taken an apartment at the Charles in Vallejo for a time. Ensign R. W. Bates, of the Yorktown, is under treatment at the yard hospital and is progressing satisfactorily toward recovery. Mrs. E. E. Curtis entertained the fortnightly Bridge Club yesterday. Present: Mesdames Fleming, Whitmore, Seymour, Jones, Hoyt, Pope, McClaskey, Stevenson, Carlson, Coman and Scanlon. Mrs. Mary Turner has returned from a two months' tour at Coronado. Mrs. H. C. Pierce entertained at bridge last week for Mesdames H. A. Jones, S. F. Heim, L. W. Hoyt, Hawthorne, Charles McMorris, J. G. Ziegler and Miss Dorothy Bennett.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Yates have left on a motor trip to Del Monte in the former's machine. Upon their return Lieut. and Mrs. Yates will take an apartment in San Francisco for a few months, the former commuting to the yard. Miss Elizabeth Douglass, of Orange, N.J., visited Mrs. J. O. Grawe for several days last week. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, Jr., arrived in San Francisco last week, en route from Peking, where he was naval attaché, to their home in Washington, D.C.

A class to sew for the Red Cross was organized this afternoon and meetings will be held every Monday and Thursday, when the entire afternoon will be devoted to making up supplies for the San Francisco naval base hospital. The class in first aid will complete its course this week, and one for more advanced work will then be formed. Mrs. Robert F. Gross, wife of Lieutenant Gross, has arrived from Washington and is stopping at the Hotel Cecil, San Francisco.

The oil tanker Cuyama has been placed in commission and will leave shortly for a trial trip.

To-day the large force of men which is being sent North from Mare Island for radio work left for Northern waters. The work this year will amount to about \$186,000.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 7, 1917.

Gen. John J. Pershing and Lieutenant Collins returned Tuesday from an inspection trip as far as Yuma, Ariz. Col. George H. Cameron left Tuesday for El Paso, to join the 7th Cavalry.

A trainload of the 342 second lieutenants from Fort Leavenworth, who are to join their regiments at various points on the border, arrived in San Antonio during the week and were registered at the St. Anthony, Gunter and Menger Hotels. Another trainload went to El Paso. Major and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel entertained with a dinner at the Menger Hotel on Wednesday, honoring Gen. John J. Pershing. The guests included Mrs. James Parker, Col. and Mrs. M. H. Barnum, Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Shallenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa, Mrs. Bunker and Lieutenant Collins.

Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, guest of Mrs. R. A. Brown, as returned to her home in Laredo. Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet and Mrs. Schultz left Friday for Laredo, to join the 37th, who have just marched down there. Lieut. John C. McDonnell arrived Wednesday from Columbus, N.M., and will be stationed here with the Aviation Section. Miss Louise Stock is the guest of Major and Mrs. George W. Helms. Miss Marjorie Metcalfe has been chosen the Duchess of Fort Sam Houston in the San Antonio Fiesta and Miss Octavia Bullis will be her maid. Lieut. John Magruder will be Miss Metcalfe's duke and Lieutenant Harris will be Miss Bullis' knight. Mrs. Frederick W. Van Duyne entertained at luncheon Friday, having as her guests Mesdames Gilroy, Stuart, Deitrick, Misses Jones and Lida Wilkins. Mrs. Howard C. Price and daughter, Janie, returned Friday from a five weeks' trip to Philadelphia. Lieutenant Helmick left Wednesday for Sandy Hook and will enter the Ordnance Department, having just taken the examinations here. Mrs. Harry L. Wilkins entertained with luncheon Monday at the Menger Hotel, complimenting Mrs. Genter. The guests include Mesdames A. G. Dalton, Cavanaugh, Skillings, Wright and Stern. Miss Jones, the great-great-aunt of Mrs. Deitrick, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Deitrick.

Mrs. Miller entertained with a card party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Nugent and Mrs. Genter. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Davis and Mrs. D. J. Baker. Mrs. Harry L. Wilkins entertained with a large card party Monday in honor of Miss Wilkins and Mrs. Genter. Mrs. D. J. Baker and Mrs. Stevens won the prizes. Mrs. Nugent, guest of her sister, Mrs. David Baker, left Friday.

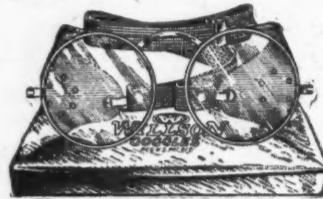
On Monday at the Travis Club Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa were hosts at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Pope, Major and Mrs. Schindel, Col. and Mrs. M. H. Barnum, Capt. and Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Bunker, Major Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Dregger, Ransom, Combes, Capt. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg and Captain Hixon. The Fort Sam Houston branch of the Red Cross met Tuesday at the officers' mess hall and made plans for a great deal of additional work that is contemplated. Mrs. E. A. Helmick is secretary. The ladies of the post now have forty-two members in their branch of the Red Cross and are becoming very active in the work.

An aero squadron flew over the city Friday from the old



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post at the remount station to the new post in South San Antonio. The squadron was in charge of Captains Atkinson, Spatz and Reinburg. The machines circled over the city at a height of about 2,000 feet.

Recruiting for the civilian training camp to be held at Austin was given its first boost Tuesday, when 200 members of last year's camp assembled at the Gunter and banqueted as guests of the Civilian Training Camp Association. Major Howard L. Laubach, who is in charge, was the host. The 19th Infantry band furnished the music. At the speakers' table were General Pershing, Col. M.-H. Barnum, Col. W. S. Hendrick, Major B. T. Simmons, Col. M. F. Waltz, Major Brown, General Guessaz, Texas N.G., Adjutant General Hutchings and Major Laubach. Capt. W. C. Johnson, who commanded Company C last year, was asked for again. Forty officers and 600 men of the regular Army will be in charge of the training work at Austin, these including men from the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Corps of Engineers and Medical Department.

Gen. John J. Pershing issued orders Tuesday for mobilization of the various units of Texas National Guard called out in San Antonio. This means the 2d, 3d and 4th Infantry Regiments of Texas and the squadron of Cavalry will be stationed at Camp Wilson. The order is effective immediately. General Pershing further ordered that all National Guard units in the Southern Department proceed at once to their mobilization camps. Other camps are Oklahomans at Fort Sill, Arkansas at Fort Logan H. Roots and Louisiana units at New Orleans.

A new departure will probably be made by the War Department in the purchasing of the \$90,000 hospital train which has been in service at Fort Sam Houston for ten months. The train was reuted by the U.S. Government from the Pullman Company and consists of ten Pullman cars specially constructed for use as hospital cars. There are a cooking car, bed cars and nurses' apartment cars. A conference of the chief surgeon, the chief quartermaster and the commander of the Southern Department resulted in a request being forwarded to the War Department for purchase of the train.

Two fast games before a big crowd in the opening of the polo tournament in Fort Sam Houston on Sunday afternoon were won by the 3d Cavalry and San Antonio teams. It was the inaugural clash for the possession of the St. Anthony Hotel cups and the card was worthy of the occasion. In the first game the Cavalry won from the Staff-Remount team, 9 to 2. In the second the civilians triumphed over the Freebooters, 8 to 4. Capt. John N. Greely acted as referee in both contests, with Mr. Drury timer and Lieutenant Millar scorer. The crowd was the largest of the season and very appreciative and the weather was ideal.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 6, 1917.

Capt. Frank L. Case, Q.M.C., in charge of Truck Company No. 36, arrived last Friday. The trucks carried the baggage of the 37th Infantry from Fort Sam Houston. Col. and Mrs. Gray entertained Captain Case and Lieutenant Woodruff and Gill at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. J. T. Harris, 37th Inf., is the guest of Mrs. Reuben Smith until arrival of the regiment. Mrs. Tucker and her guest, Miss Woodruff, have arrived from San Antonio and are with Mrs. Tucker's parents in the city. Dr. Ira Cohen, M.R.C., relieved duty here, left Sunday for New York. Mrs. Samuel D. Rockenbach left Wednesday for Fort Oglethorpe. Mrs. Frederick Gilbraith, wife of Lieutenant Gilbraith, 17th Cav., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, in Laredo.

On Monday evening Captain Case entertained at a novel party for a few friends. The guests enjoyed a moonlight ride in one of the large three-ton trucks, and later went to the movies. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Humphrey, the Misses Gray and Lieutenant Odell and Street. Lieutenant and Mrs. Fellows, 14th Cav., arrived yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan until they get settled in quarters. Lieutenant Shaifer and Rollman also joined the 14th Cavalry. Lieutenant Huebner, Lewis, Unger, Chaffee, Worthington, Hess, Schwien and Foley have reported for duty with the 9th Infantry during the last few days. Lieutenant Bond and Fielding-Ried joined the 3d Field Artillery.

Lieut. Warner W. Carr, 9th Inf., has been detailed as aid to Brigadier General Ruckman, commander of Laredo district.

Lieutenant Simpkins, C.E., did not accompany the Engineers to Washington Barracks when they left here on Wednesday, but will remain on duty at Fort Sam Houston for the present. General Buckman, Colonel Gray, Major Switzer and Nugent motored to the 37th Infantry camp on Thursday to welcome the new regiment. They will reach here to-day, and will be honored with a luncheon at the 9th Infantry mess. The battalion of the 9th Infantry down the river will be relieved on Saturday, and the regiment expects to begin its march to Fort Sam Houston on April 10.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BOYNTON.—Born at Colon, Panama, March 25, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold W. Boynton, U.S.N., a son, Anthony Burnham Boynton.

BROWNE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Browne, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Columbia Hospital, Wash., D.C., a son, Bony Durand Browne, on March 30, 1917.

GILLETTE.—Born at Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. N. C. Gillette, U.S.A., a son.

GODDARD.—Born on March 26, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Calvin H. Goddard, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Elisa Cunningham Goddard.

HODAPP.—Born at Manila, P.I., Feb. 4, 1917, to Asst. Paym. and Mrs. John D. P. Hodapp, U.S.N., a son, John Dale Pye Hodapp, jr.

HOSKINS.—Born at Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 5, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Hoskins, C.A.C., U.S.A., a daughter, Margie Allen.

LEONARD.—Born at Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1917, to Ensign and Mrs. Nelson J. Leonard, U.S.N., a daughter, Frances Lucile.

MCNAIR.—Born at Great Lakes Training Station, Ill., April 8, 1917, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Laurance N. McNair, U.S.N.

MARVIN.—Born at Seattle, Wash., March 18, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. David Patterson Marvin, U.S.C.G., a daughter, Jeanne.

SCOTT.—Born at Marfa, Texas, March 29, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter J. Scott, U.S. Cav., a son, Walter J. Scott, jr.

STEVENS.—Born to Lieut. (J.G.) P. A. Stevens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stevens, a daughter, Marianna, April 5, 1917, at the Homeopathic Hospital, Wilmington, Del.

VARNUM.—Born at Portland, Ore., March 8, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Varnum, a daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired.

WILSON.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles N. Wilson, C.A.C., U.S.A., a son, Milton Archer, at Fort Banks, Mass., April 3, 1917.

MARRIED.

BRADY.—SPEER.—At Washington, D.C., Lieut. Sidney Guthrie Brady, 3d U.S. Field Art., son of Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, of New York, to Miss Lelia Louise Speer.

CULVER—PATTERSON.—At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Orleans, La., April 6, 1917, Rev. Alfred R. Blakeley officiating, Mrs. Celia Hindman Patterson to Capt. Clarence Curtis Culver, U.S.A.

EDDINS—REYNOLDS.—At Key West, Fla., March 24, 1917, Asst. Paym. Arthur Henry Eddins, U.S.N., and Miss Nathalie Reynolds.

FELLOWS—VAN ORMAN.—At Kansas City, Mo., April 8, 1917, Lieut. H. C. Fellows, 14th U.S. Cav., of Laconia, N.H., and Miss Grace E. Van Orman, of Detroit, Mich.

GLENNON—LEJEUNE.—At Washington, D.C., April 7, 1917, Lieut. James Blair Glennon, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Miss Ellie Murdaugh Lejeune, daughter of Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.

KERCHER—LADD.—At Rosemont, Pa., April 9, 1917, Mr. Merrill A. Kercher, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., Class of 1916, and Miss Frances Serrill Ladd.

KUPFER—HUNT.—At Arlington Heights, Mass., April 9, 1917, Lieut. Albin Krill Kupfer, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Louise Hunt.

McCANN—MURPHY.—At New York city, April 11, 1917, Major Francis Joseph McCann, Q.M. Corps, N.Y.N.G., and Miss Jane Lodge Murphy.

PEARSON—MUMFORD.—At Baltimore, Md., April 10, 1917, Mr. Harry Grant Pearson and Miss Jane Jarvis Mumford, daughter of Capt. T. S. Mumford, U.S.A.

PEARSON—WISE.—At Marysville, Pa., March 31, 1917, Dr. Raymond W. Pearson, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Pauline Wise.

PEED—FLEMING.—At St. Lucie, Fla., March 28, 1917, Major George P. Peed, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Roberta Fleming.

STODDARD—HALLOCK.—At Tunkhannock, Pa., March 31, 1917, Lieut. George Kent Stoddard, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Hallock.

SULLIVAN—DICKINSON.—At New York city, April 12, 1917, Mr. Warren Sullivan and Miss Pauline Dickinson, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Richard Loder, U.S.A., retired.

VICKERY—BLANCHARD.—At Boston, Mass., April 9, 1917, Ensign Howard Leroy Vickery, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Eugenia Blanchard.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Died at Norwalk, Ohio, April 12, 1917, Mary W. Adams, wife of Major J. Q. Adams, U.S.A., retired, aged seventy-two years.

BECKMAN.—Died in New York city, April 10, 1917, Lieut. Col. William S. Beckman, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.

DAVISON.—Died at Manila, P.I., April 13, 1917, Col. Lorenzo P. Davison, U.S.A., attached to the 27th Infantry.

FESSENDEN.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1917, Henry Edward Fessenden, late sergeant, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and beloved husband of Katherine G. R. Fessenden.

LOTT.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 3, 1917, Mrs. W. C. Lott, mother of Mrs. Magruder, wife of Capt. Bruce Magruder, 34th U.S. Inf.

MCALPIN.—Died at Ossining, N.Y., April 12, 1917, Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, formerly The Adjutant General of New York under Governor Morton.

PEARSON.—Died at New York, N.Y., March 28, 1917, Mrs. Delia Fay Norris Pearson, wife of Comdr. H. A. Pearson, U.S.N., retired.

SHORB.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1917, Mrs. J. D. Barth Shorb, mother of Mrs. Carroll De Buck, wife of Major Buck, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Interment at the family burial ground at San Gabriel, Cal.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., has sent the following communication to the several department commanders of the Army relative to members of the National Guard: "Organizations in the Federal service under calls of May 9 and June 18, 1916, and now continued in Federal service are retained as National Guard organizations under the Act of June 3, 1916, and not as Organized Militia under the Dick law. Officers and enlisted men who have not yet or do not now take the National Guard oath will be mustered out, dropped from the rolls of the organizations, and be returned to their home stations. Property in their hands should be taken up."

In order to help the instruction of National Guard organizations, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, has issued instructions to the officers of his command as follows: "Certain commands of the National Guard, Eastern Department, having been retained in or called into the service of the United States, all commanding officers of forts, posts or stations, Eastern Department, are directed

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to communicate with the commanding officers of the National Guard assigned for duty at or near their commands and render them such assistance in the matters of supplies, transportation, instruction and advice as may be practicable with the means at their disposal."

The 15th New York Infantry (colored), N.G., Col. William Hayward, was inspected Sunday, April 8, by order of the Secretary of War, by Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., to ascertain if it complies with the requirements of the War Department before being accepted as a recognized unit of the National Guard of the United States. Despite the difficulties under which the organization has been perfected, through insufficient equipment and unsatisfactory armory accommodations, the regiment paraded thirty-three officers and 918 enlisted men. There were three officers and 262 enlisted men absent, making the total strength of the command thirty-six officers and 1,180 enlisted men. Since that date recruits have been accepted at the rate of about twenty-five a day. Major Edwin Winthrop Dayton, Inspector General of 1st Brigade, has accepted a commission as major in the 15th Infantry and will command the 3d Battalion. His desire for active service and his belief in the future of the 15th as a fighting regiment accounts for Major Dayton's accession to Colonel A. Hayward's command. It is understood that Captain Gilbreth, the inspecting officer, was very much impressed with his inspection of the regiment, and it is believed his report to the War Department is quite favorable.

Recent important changes among National Guard officers of New York include the following: Major De Witt C. Falls, 7th Inf., to the Reserve List; Capt. Nicholas Engel, 7th Inf., appointed major, to succeed Falls; Capt. J. Weston Myers, 7th Inf., promoted lieutenant colonel, Q.M. Corps, and assigned in charge of state arsenal, vice Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick, retired, for disability; Major Edwin W. Dayton, L.G., 1st Brigade, has accepted a commission as major in the 15th Infantry (colored); Capts. Henry S. Hildreth and Sidney G. De Kay of the 12th Infantry, are to be majors, to succeed Major George E. Roosevelt, who recently resigned, and Major William E. Downs, who has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the organization; Major Franklin W. Ward, assistant chief of staff, promoted to lieutenant colonel and made adjutant of the New York Division; Major Frederick S. Waterbury, ordnance officer, promoted to major; Capt. Lucius A. Salisbury, Med. Corps, promoted to major, remaining on duty with the 71st Regiment; James M. Dunn, has qualified as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and is assigned to duty with 2d Infantry; Lieut. Kenneth G. Wilson, 71st Inf., promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the machine-gun company; Lieut. Albert G. Odell, 10th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; Rev. E. S. Harper has been appointed chaplain of the 14th Infantry; John C. Hardy has been commissioned first lieutenant in Company M, 14th Inf.; Nolton Durham has been promoted to second lieutenant in Squadron A's machine-gun troop; Lieut. Eugene A. Van Nest, 13th Coast Art., has been promoted to captain; Capt. Joseph de F. Junkin, Jr., 12th Inf., to duty as acting inspector at division headquarters; Capt. Harry L. Butler, A.G. Dept., promoted to major. The resignations of Lieuts. Reginald Auchinloss, 12th Inf., and H. H. Allen, 1st Cav., have been accepted.

Whether or not Capt. William N. Haskell, Cav., U.S.A., who was commissioned colonel of the 69th N.Y. Infantry during its service on the Mexican border, will return to the command depends on the decision of the War Department. Governor Whitman sent the nomination of Captain Haskell to Washington, and hoped it would be confirmed.

Adjutant General Wickersham of Delaware announced, under date of April 7, 1917, that in order to meet the existing emergency that may require the use of troops for state purposes in excess of the National Guard, there will be organized companies of infantry, Organized Militia, Delaware, and in order to carry this into effect there will be established in the state armories at Wilmington, New Castle, Newark, Dover and Milford, this state, offices for the enrolment of applicants who may desire to enlist in the Organized Militia of Delaware, for state purposes. In view of the fact that the National Guard of Delaware affords an opportunity for service for able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, applications will only be considered from citizens between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five, or those who have had previous service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard or Organized Militia, and who are not now eligible for Federal service. The enlistment period will be for three years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. If the present conditions cease to exist, these troops will be mustered out, as required by the laws of Delaware.

At one of the best attended meetings of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., the following resolutions were unani-

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ously and enthusiastically adopted: "Whereas, international affairs have brought about a condition which has made it necessary for this Government to sever diplomatic relations with a foreign power; and Whereas, we fully realize the gravity of the situation; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment, New York, in regular meeting assembled on this 3d day of April, do hereby unanimously affirm our approval of whatever action is taken by the President and Congress of the United States of America, and do unanimously and unreservedly pledge our loyalty and support; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our worthy comrade, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America. (Signed) Charles Healy, president; John T. Scallan, secretary; Samuel Phillips, first vice president; George W. Magee, second vice president; Charles L. Kelly, financial secretary; John J. Roche, treasurer; Francis G. Hewson, Q.M.; P. M. Drew, sergeant-at-arms."

Lieut. Col. Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., on duty with N.Y.N.G., has finished his work of mustering the 23d Infantry into the Federal service. The regiment is helping to guard the water system of New York city.

The 47th N.Y. at present has two colonels, viz., Cols. E. E. Jannicky and Mortimer G. Bryant. Colonel Jannicky, however, is the colonel of the 47th, now that it is in the Federal service. It seems that he was to have been placed on the reserve list, to date from April 1, 1917, but the Federal call for muster into the United States service was made on March 25, while Colonel Jannicky was still C.O. When Col. Mortimer D. Bryant reported at the armory to take command under his new state commission, the War Department could not recognize him, so unless Colonel Jannicky gives up command at a later date, Colonel Bryant cannot take command of the regiment until it is mustered out of the Federal service.

The present headquarters of Col. William G. Bates, commanding the 71st N.Y.N.G., is Middletown, N.Y. The companies of the regiment are based on various towns, a number of them being on both sides of the Hudson River.

The present headquarters of Co. K, 2d N.J., on duty in the Federal service, is Elizabeth, N.J., where it has been assigned to guard important interests.

The important points of North New Jersey are under guard of the 2d Infantry, Colonel Fraser; the 5th Infantry, Colonel Reading, and the 1st Infantry, Colonel Van Walraven. In one town there is a detachment of the 1st sleeping in the town hall and their meals are cooked in the fire house. In another place men occupy the place of honor in a public institution. Some details guarding railroads found that com-modious quarters had been erected for their comfort.

Two citizens who failed to obey the command to halt while approaching an important public work were shot at Trenton, N.J., April 7, by National Guard sentries. One man was shot by a private of Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania Inf., and the other was shot by a private of Co. D, 2d New Jersey Inf. Both the injured men were taken to hospitals in a serious condition. One of the men shot did not give a clear account of himself.

The Pennsylvania National Guard is now guarding all the important railroads and public works in the state. The 3d Infantry is guarding points from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. The 1st Infantry is guarding points in Eastern and Northern Pennsylvania, and Cos. C and E, of the 1st Regiment, are on guard at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Col. George E. Kemp and his staff, of the 3d Infantry, with Co. G, have headquarters at Altoona, where the Pennsylvania Railroad works, the largest in the world, will be guarded.

The 3d Infantry, Oregon National Guard, Col. John L. May, was mobilized for muster into the Federal service on March 30 and was assigned to quarters at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The command made a parade in Portland before going to the barracks. It numbered 1,350 men, and the mustering was in charge of Col. U. G. McAlexander, U.S.A.

A sentry of the 47th N.Y. on duty beneath the viaduct of the New York Central Railway at 114th street and Fourth avenue, New York city, shot and killed an old man seventy-six years of age on April 10. The man, it is said, refused to obey the order of the sentry after three warnings and attempted to strike him with a cane. The man killed was Louis Feuerstein, who lived at 62 East 112th street. The sentry has a good record of service, and in exercising his authority and defending himself when attacked was clearly within his rights.

GENERAL DYER, N.Y., GETS A NEW COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, who has been in command of the 1st Brigade, N.Y.N.G., relinquished command of that organization this week to go on the reserve list, and Governor Whitman, appreciating the services of so valuable an officer at this time, promptly appointed General Dyer as head of the Home Defense Department of the Mobilization Research Bureau of The Adjutant General's Office, and a better selection could not have been made. General Dyer, who holds the brevet rank of major general for long and faithful service, will, under his new appointment, be in charge of the important work of organizing and training troops for the Home Defense Corps, along with recruiting for the Army, Navy and National Guard and the formation of the depot units of the National Guard.

This will give General Dyer a large amount of active work of considerable consequence. He will retain his former headquarters in New York city, but his new duties will take him frequently all over the state, where his skill, sound judgment and promptness will be needed.

General Dyer first joined the National Guard as a private in Co. K of the 7th Regiment in June, 1889, and is now rounding out twenty-eight years of continuous service. His first position as a line officer was as second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry in May, 1892, and he rose from other offices in that command to the rank of colonel Sept. 7, 1899. He served with the 12th Regiment as a captain and major in the United States service in Cuba during the war with Spain, and was appointed brigadier general, to date from Feb. 28, 1912.

In all the commands he has held General Dyer has proven himself an exceptionally able and respected officer. The 12th Regiment, under his command, reached a very high state of efficiency, and as a brigade commander on the Mexican border in the Federal service, 1916-17, General Dyer again proved to be the right man in the right place, and by his unremitting attention to his duty and his able administration and his human tendencies endeared himself to all his officers and men. In his new sphere of duty General Dyer will undoubtedly prove as valuable an officer in the future as he has in the past. Who will succeed General Dyer in command of the 1st Brigade is as yet uncertain. While Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st, is the senior colonel and in line for appointment, so far as seniority and capabilities are concerned, it is understood that another officer may possibly be nominated for appointment.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The three battalions of New York Naval Militia, commanded, respectively, by Capt. Charles L. Poor, Capt. Edward T. Fitzgerald and Capt. Edward N. Walbridge, ordered into the Federal service, turned out ninety-three per cent. of their membership into the Navy, which is a remarkably good showing. Some of the men excused were Government employees whose services were needed in other directions, and a few others had dependents. The details of the assembly and muster, arranged by Commodore Robert P. Forshaw and staff, were promptly met by the officers of the battalions, and everything worked smoothly and rapidly.

The Naval Militia of the country fills a very important gap in the Navy at a critical time, and they were right on deck when needed. The Massachusetts Militia, we believe, had some ninety-five per cent. of its officers and men mustered into Uncle Sam's service. Orders for the mobilization of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, embracing about 1,000 officers and men, were received April 6 by Commodore James P. Parker, and he at once set in motion the work of assembling the divisions at Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Newburyport and Boston.

The commonwealth pier at South Boston, Mass., has been turned into a large receiving station or barracks for Naval Militiamen. Naval Militia from Maine, Rhode Island and

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 9, Mr. Owen.—Looking toward an international peace conference at The Hague immediately after the close of the present war in Europe.

S. J. Res. 18, Mr. Chamberlain.—Authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearing on universal military training.

S. J. Res. 19, Mr. Robinson.—To authorize and provide for a joint assembly and meeting of representatives of the parliaments and national legislative bodies of the nations of the world in the United States, and to extend an invitation to said parliaments and legislative bodies, and for other purposes.

S. 40, Mr. Walsh.—To preserve the rights of homestead entrants who are members of the National Guard or Volunteer forces of the United States while in actual service.

S. 80, Mr. Sheppard.—To establish a Department of Aeronautics, and for other purposes. The substance of the bill appears on page 1047.

S. 82, Mr. Underwood.—To transfer Frederick W. Cobb from the list of chief machinists, U.S. Navy, to list of chief pay clerks, U.S. Navy.

S. 84, Mr. Smoot.—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a military aviation academy within the state of Utah, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. 85, Mr. Smoot.—Providing for the erection of a Government mint factory within the state of Utah.

S. 121, Mr. Chamberlain.—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, and to provide punishment therefor.

S. 125, Mr. Townsend.—To appoint Roy K. Carson a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

S. 130, Mr. Townsend.—To create in War Department and Navy Department a "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list."

S. 131, Mr. Townsend.—That any officer of Medical Corps of Army who served as major and surgeon of Volunteers in both War with Spain and Philippine Insurrection, and who prior to 1903 was by reason of age ineligible under regulations prescribed by War Department from appearing for examination for assistant surgeon in Medical Department, but who subsequently when such prohibition for age was temporarily removed by Secretary of War was examined, found qualified, and was commissioner as an assistant surgeon in Medical Department of Army, shall receive credit for such volunteer service as a commissioned officer, and President is hereby authorized, with advice and consent of Senate, to appoint any such officer to rank and relative position in Medical Corps of Army in accordance with his combined length of service accrued as a major and surgeon of Volunteers and as a medical officer of Army. If any officer under this act shall be entitled to be promoted to a higher grade than one he now occupies, number of officers of such higher grade shall be temporarily increased.

S. 135, Mr. Townsend.—To muster Dr. John A. Bobb, deceased, from assistant surgeon of 34th Michigan Vol. Inf., War with Spain, to brigade surgeon with rank of major, as a tribute to wife and family of deceased.

S. 177, Mr. Penrose.—That hereafter any commissioned warrant officer on retired list with creditable record who shall be or shall have been detailed on active duty since retirement shall receive retired pay he would now or hereafter receive

upon retirement in due course if he had remained on active list for period beyond date of retirement equal to total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since retirement plus service on active list since date of commission, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for commissioned warrant officers of Navy. Provided further, That chief warrant officers on retired list who have active service from date of commission, namely, six and twelve years, as specified in law approved Aug. 29, 1916—be given pay and allowances of a chief warrant officer of like length of active service from date of commission who may now or hereafter be retired.

S. 178, Mr. Penrose.—To provide that commissioned chiefs of U.S. Navy now on retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall, as an equitable reward for said service, receive rank and pay of lieutenant of U.S. Navy, retired.

S. 187, Mr. Penrose.—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection.

S. 283, Mr. Frelinghuysen.—Making appropriation for the support of the families and dependents of members of the National Guard drafted into service of the U.S.

S. 284, Mr. Frelinghuysen.—That on and after April 1, 1917, pay proper of all enlisted men, in time of war, shall be increased 25 per centum over and above rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace. This act shall apply to enlisted men of Organized Militia or National Guard called or drafted into service of U.S. in time of war. This act shall take effect immediately.

S. 292, Mr. McKellar.—To establish and maintain military training colleges in the several states of the Union, in Alaska, and in the District of Columbia; in order more effectively to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining troops for service in time of war, etc. To be known as the military training college of such state; after second year to have not less than 300 students; educational training to be under board of trustees or faculty; military training under direction and control of officer or officers designated by the President from officers of the Regular Army at his discretion.

S. 300, Mr. Poindexter.—Providing free passage through the Panama Canal for American ships.

S. 301, Mr. Poindexter (by request).—To provide for the organization of the unemployed into an Industrial Army of the U.S. and the maintenance of same.

S. 316, Mr. Poindexter.—Authorizing the President to appoint J. Benjamin Hayes a first lieutenant in the Regular Army.

S. 318, Mr. Poindexter.—Authorizing the President to appoint John K. Hume a first lieutenant of Cavalry.

S. 321, Mr. Poindexter.—Authorizing the President to appoint Charles F. Smith a first lieutenant of the Regular Army.

S. 323, Mr. Poindexter.—Authorizing Secretary of War, upon request of governor of a state, to designate one or more commissioned officers of U.S. Army to co-operate with school authorities of state in establishment and proper conduct, in any of public schools of state, of so-called Wyoming plan of military and physical training according to system prepared by Lieut. E. Z. Steever, U.S.A., and recommended by War College Division of General Staff Corps, U.S.A.

S. 347, Mr. Martin.—To provide for recognizing value of services of such citizens of U.S. not officers of Army, Navy or Public Health Service who were employed by Isthmian Canal Commission or Panama Railroad Company and who served as such officials or employees of Isthmian Canal Commission or Panama Railroad Company for a period of three years or more

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during construction of said canal, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. 349, Mr. Martin.—For the restoration of Alonzo Burke, chief carpenter, U.S. Navy (retired), to the active list of the Navy.

S. 350, Mr. Martin.—Providing for promotion of Chief Bisan, Patrick Deery, U.S.N.

S. 355, Mr. Martin.—To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the state of Virginia.

S. 359, Mr. Martin.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell.

S. 382, Mr. Watson (by request).—For providing a system of national defense based upon universal liability to military training and service, and for other purposes. (The General Staff bill.)

S. 383, Mr. Culberson.—To punish the destruction or injuring of war material and war transportation facilities by fire, explosives, or other violent means, and to forbid hostile use of property during time of war.

S. 545, Mr. McLean.—To erect at Valparaiso, Chile, a suitable monument to memory of officers and sailors killed during engagement between U.S.S. Essex and English ships Phoebe and Cherub in 1814.

S. 547, Mr. Sutherland.—To authorize erection of a monument at Fort Seybert, W. Va., to commemorate capture and massacre of Captain Seybert and a number of men and women at that point and in South Fork and South Branch valleys of Potomac by noted Indian chief Kill Buck and his band of Indian warriors in 1758.

S. 628, Mr. Pomerene.—To increase efficiency of U.S. Military and U.S. Naval Academies and to increase number of graduates therefrom by immediate establishment of a one-year united service school in Middle West; at which school all cadets and midshipmen shall attend for first year after appointment as such. The military and naval instruction and training for all at the school shall be identical. Those successful in one-year course will proceed to the Military or Naval Academy as third-class men. Secretaries of War and Navy to jointly select a site for the school on the shores of the Great Lakes. Military and naval staff and corps of instructors shall consist of officers detailed from Army, Navy and Marine Corps, proportionally to the enlisted personnel of the three services. Civilian instructors shall also be provided.

S. 629, Mr. Pomerene.—To authorize President to reinstate Guy H. B. Smith, formerly captain, 4th U.S. Inf., in the Army.

S. 630, Mr. Pomerene.—To amend Sec. 4875 of the Revised Statutes, so that the superintendents of national cemeteries shall receive for compensation from \$85 to \$100 a month each, according to extent and importance of cemeteries to which they may be respectively assigned, to be determined by the Secretary of War, except superintendent of Arlington Cemetery, whose compensation may be \$125 per month, at discretion of Secretary of War; and they shall also be furnished with quarters and fuel at several cemeteries.

S. 631, Mr. Pomerene.—To authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint George L. Morrison captain of Cavalry, to take rank as such next after Capt. James A. Mars.

S. 710, Mr. Hughes.—To reinstate Elwin Carlton Taylor as a passed assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy.

S. 711, Mr. Hughes.—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

S. 728, Mr. Lane.—Authorizing the establishment of a naval base on the Columbia River, near Astoria, Ore., and making appropriation for the beginning of construction.

S. 724, Mr. Warren.—To provide for the award of medals of honor and distinguished-service medals. The provisions of existing law relating to award of medals of honor to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army are amended so as to authorize the President to present, in name of Congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while serving

as an officer or enlisted man of Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond call of duty.

S. 725, Mr. Warren.—That captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts who are citizens of U.S. shall hereafter be retired in grade held by them at date of retirement and shall be retired for disability under same conditions, including pay, as officers of Regular Army, and that they shall receive as retired pay 75 per centum of active pay of their grade at date of retirement. Provided, That double time for service beyond continental limits of U.S. shall not be counted for purpose of this section so as to reduce period of actual service below twenty years, and that hereafter when an officer of Philippine Scouts has served twenty years he shall be eligible for retirement under provisions of this act: Provided further, That all officers of Philippine Scouts on date of the passage of this act be commissioned by and with advice and consent of Senate and not examined after entrance except upon promotion to next higher grade: Provided further, That second lieutenants hereafter appointed shall be provisionally commissioned under same provisions as lieutenants now apply to appointments in that grade in Regular Army: Provided further, That former officers of Philippine Scouts who, because of disability occasioned by wounds received in action, have resigned or been discharged from service, or who have heretofore served as such and have been retired as enlisted men, shall be placed upon retired list as officers of Philippine Scouts and thereafter receive retired pay and allowances provided by this section for other officers of Philippine Scouts: Provided further, That any former officer of Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability contracted in line of duty and who was subsequently retired as an enlisted man shall be transferred to retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive retired pay and allowances authorized by this section: Provided further, That any officer of Philippine Scouts under age of thirty-five years at date of application and who is a citizen of U.S. may, after examination, be transferred to any other arm of service with original date of rank held by him in Philippine Scouts: And provided further, That officers of Philippine Scouts retired under provisions of this act shall not form part of the limited retired list now authorized by law.

S. 745, Mr. Williams.—To authorize certain late physicians and surgeons of U.S. Vol. Army in War with Spain to practice their respective professions in any territory, district, dependency, or possession of the U.S. under constitutional jurisdiction of Congress upon presentation and proof of certain facts.

S. 749, Mr. Williams.—Waiving the age limit for admission in the U.S. Marine Corps in the case of Bartley Bull.

S. 750, Mr. Williams.—To place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.

S. 756, Mr. Chamberlain.—To authorize the appointment of Charles Gilbert Thayer, Jr., as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

S. 757, Mr. Chamberlain.—Authorizing reinstatement of J. A. B. Sinclair as a passed assistant surgeon in U.S. Navy.

S. 821, Mr. Broussard.—To authorize Secretary of Navy to certify to Secretary of Interior, for restoration to public domain, lands in state of Louisiana not needed for naval purposes.

S. 841, Mr. Phelan.—To provide for purchase of a site and for establishment of a naval and aviation academy on Pacific coast within 150 miles of San Francisco, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. 848, Mr. Phelan.—Authorizing construction and equipment of an ammunition manufacturing plant at U.S. arsenal at Benicia, Cal. \$500,000.

S. 849, Mr. Phelan.—Providing for construction and equipment of a storehouse at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. \$200,000.

S. 1239, Mr. Curtis.—To pension widows, minor children, and dependent relatives of officers and enlisted men who served in War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China.

H.R. 89, Mr. Hulbert.—To prevent and punish the desecration of the U.S. flag.

H.R. 91, Mr. Hulbert.—To make "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the U.S. of America.

H.R. 125, Mr. Keating.—Authorizing construction and equipment of munitions factories, selection of sites, and making an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

H.R. 136, Mr. Dale, of New York.—To pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection or in China between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902.

H.R. 141, Mr. Scully.—For construction of a canal across state of New Jersey to connect Delaware River with New York Harbor.

H.R. 164, Mr. Miller, of Minnesota.—That in any examination for purpose of filling vacancies in grade of second lieutenant of U.S. Army, commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts and Philippine Constabulary, who are American citizens between ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, may take such examination or other test, and their right to do so shall be considered next after right of commissioned officers of National Guard of respective states to take such examination.

H.R. 182, Mr. Walsh.—To punish espionage.

H.R. 200, Mr. Fisher.—That hereafter, whenever a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or removal of any officer in Army of U.S., preference shall be given to an officer holding a medal of honor in rank next below that in which such vacancy occurs for promotion to fill said vacancy. That any enlisted man or non-commissioned officer holding a certificate of merit or medal of honor shall be allowed to apply for examination for grade of second lieutenant whenever a vacancy occurs in such grade and be given preference for appointment to same: Provided, That he passes such examination as required by present rules and regulations of War Department.

H.R. 203, Mr. Curry, of California.—For construction and equipment of an ammunition manufacturing plant at the U.S. arsenal at Benicia, Cal. \$1,000,000.

H.R. 205, Mr. Curry of California.—For construction and equipment of a storehouse at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. \$200,000.

H.R. 214, Mr. Crago.—To acquire, by purchase, certain lands embraced within battlefield of Gettysburg, and making an appropriation therefor.

H.R. 219, Mr. Langley.—To pension survivors of the War with Spain and Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 259, Mr. Raker.—To create "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list."

H.R. 260, Mr. Raker.—To acquire, construct and maintain a military and national-defense highway and post road on Pacific coast.

H.R. 261, Mr. Raker.—Transferring the control and jurisdiction of Alcatraz Island, and buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, from Department of War to Department of Labor.

H.R. 291, Mr. Webb.—To punish acts of interference with foreign relations, neutrality and foreign commerce of U.S.; to punish espionage and better to enforce criminal laws of U.S.

H.R. 310, Mr. Key of Ohio.—To pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China.

H.R. 326, Mr. Darrow.—Providing for the organization of an arm of Infantry service, to be known and designated as U.S. Volunteer Sharpshooters.

H.R. 332, Mr. Frear.—Creating a national waterway board.

H.R. 345, Mr. La Guardia.—Making the fraudulent sale of war materials a felony punishable by imprisonment in time of peace and by death in time of war.

H.R. 355, Mr. Austin.—To extend franking privilege to officers of National Guard and Naval Militia.

H.R. 372, Mr. Austin.—To protect honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines employed under the civil service who are rated as "good" from discharge or reduction from said service.

H.R. 374, Mr. Austin.—For marking and protection of the battlefield known as Fort Sanders, in Knox county, Tenn., and for erection of a monument thereon.

H.R. 376, Mr. Austin.—For a memorial to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut in the city of Knoxville, Tenn. \$150,000.

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H.R. 377, Mr. Austin.—To create a board to correct military records.

H.R. 278, Mr. Austin.—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 380, Mr. Austin.—To amend Sec. 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.

H.R. 388, Mr. Austin.—Authorizing establishment of a plant at or near Knoxville, Tenn., for manufacture of munitions and implements of war.

H.R. 394, Mr. Austin.—To provide a commission to secure site, plans and design for a school to train negro soldiers.

H.R. 395, Mr. Austin.—To provide for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Knoxville, Tenn. \$300,000.

H.R. 396, Mr. Austin.—Requiring flag of U.S. to be displayed at educational institutions to which officers of Army or Navy are assigned, at agricultural colleges or experiment stations receiving Government aid, and at ambassadors', ministers', consuls' and consular agents' offices.

H.R. 397, Mr. Austin.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll."

H.R. 1680, Mr. Husted.—Authorizing the Secretary of Navy to offer a prize of \$500,000 for a device or plan to protect vessels against submarine attack.

H.R. 1687, Mr. Vinson.—Providing for a military highway between Fort Oglethorpe, via Fort McPherson, and the Government arsenal at Augusta, Ga.

H.R. 1705, Mr. Taylor of Colorado.—To prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the U.S.

H.R. 1708, Mr. Taylor of Colorado.—For erection of an ordnance and munition plant in the fourth congressional district of Colorado. \$1,000,000.

H.R. 1709, Mr. Taylor of Colorado.—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any ship, naval station, or building used, controlled or owned by U.S. Government.

H.R. 1714, Mr. Taylor of Colorado.—To make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the U.S. of America.

H.R. 1715, Mr. Taylor of Colorado.—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the U.S.

H.R. 1731, Mr. Park.—To authorize the President of U.S. to advance officers on retired list who were wounded in battle in service of U.S.

H.R. 1736, Mr. Key of Ohio.—To pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China.

H.R. 1737, Mr. Tinkham.—To amend National Defense Act. In Sec. 24, Par. 2, class (3), line 10; class (4), line 13; class (5), line 13, and class (6), line 16, after the words "twenty-one and" strike out in each case the words "twenty-seven years" and substitute therefor in each case the words "whatever age may be deemed advisable within the discretion of the Secretary of War."

H.R. 1752, Mr. Webb.—To punish destruction or injuring of war material and war transportation facilities by fire, explosives or other violent means, and to forbid hostile use of property during time of war, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1758, Mr. Linthicum.—To change the age limit for enlisted men, so as to provide "that all able-bodied male citizens of the U.S. and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the U.S. under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the U.S."

H.R. 1760, Mr. Kalanianole.—For improvement of Honolulu Harbor, T.H. \$200,000.

H.R. 1767, Mr. Padgett.—That hereafter midshipmen on commission shall be commissioned ensigns in Navy or, in discretion of Secretary of Navy, in lowest commissioned grades of Marine Corps or staff corps of Navy: Provided, That total authorized number of officers in line of Navy or in Marine Corps or staff corps of Navy shall not thereby be exceeded: Provided further, That class of midshipmen graduated from Naval Academy on March 29, 1917, may be commissioned in accordance herewith, effective from date of graduation: And provided further, That to determine authorized number of officers in various grades and ranks of line and of staff corps as provided in Act of Aug. 29, 1916, computations shall be made by Secre-

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ary of Navy semi-annually and at such other times as he may deem necessary in each year, and resulting numbers in the various grades and ranks, as so computed, shall be held and considered for all purposes as authorized numbers of officers in such various grades and ranks and shall not be varied between dates of such computations.

H.R. 1770. Mr. Padgett.—To authorize the President in time of war or of national emergency to requisition or take over ships, boats and other water craft for the use of the Government.

H.R. 1771. Mr. Padgett.—That clause in Act of June 30, 1917, which read as follows: "Secretary of Navy is authorized to assign any member of Fleet Naval Reserve to active duty for training on board ship, upon application of such member, and so forth, be amended by striking therefrom the words "on board ship."

H.R. 1798. Mr. Butler.—To appoint Henry F. Grimm, Jr. an ensign on the active list of U.S. Navy, to take rank next after Claud C. Vickery, U.S.N.

H.R. 1876. Mr. Riordan.—For relief of Maurice Edgar Rose, late assistant surgeon, U.S.N.

H.R. 2001. Mr. Cox.—To increase quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., making appropriations of \$150,000 for erection thereof of a building.

H.R. 2008. Mr. Padgett.—That hereafter any enlistment for minority in Navy or Marine Corps may be extended as is provided by law for extending an enlistment for a term of four years, under similar conditions and with like rights, privileges, benefits and obligations.

H.R. 2010. Mr. Hayden (by request).—Granting public lands to certain soldiers and sailors of Civil War, the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection or the Boxer rebellion, and their widows and minor children.

H.R. 2023. Mr. Butler.—To reinstate Elwin Carlton Taylor as a passed assistant surgeon in U.S. Navy.

H.R. 2026. Mr. Carlin.—To appoint Allen M. Sumner a captain on the active list of the U.S. Marine Corps.

H.R. 2296. Mr. Rowe.—To authorize the appointment in the Army, and the immediate retirement, with the rank of captain, of Robert Armour, who was a captain in Civil War, an employee of the War Department for fifty years, and seventy-five years of age.

H.R. 2308. Mr. Little.—To prohibit sale of intoxicating liquor within twenty miles of any camp, barracks, fort, post, navy yard, school, or station of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of U.S. of America.

REGULATING ARMY PROMOTIONS.

H.R. 2309. Mr. Tilson.—That in any increase in or addition to the Regular Army of the U.S. all increases in and additions to the commissioned personnel of any arm, corps or department shall be in lowest commissioned grade of such arm, corps or department.

Sec. 2. That present method of promotion of commissioned officers of Regular Army of U.S. to any grade below that of brigadier general shall cease, and that hereafter officers of any grade in Regular Army of U.S. below that of colonel shall be promoted, subject to existing laws as to examination, only on completion of following total years of service on active list as a commissioned officer of U.S., to include service in Regular Army, Volunteers, National Guard or Organized Militia in Federal service, Navy, and Marine Corps, such service to be computed from date of appointment and not from date of acceptance: To grade of first lieutenant on completion of total of four years of service; to grade of captain on nine years of service; major on nineteen years of service; lieutenant colonel on twenty-four years of service; and to colonel on completion of total of twenty-seven years of service: Provided, That no credit shall be given for time lost through failure on examination for promotion or through sentence of court-martial.

Those now holding an anomalous position through failure on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure. Those hereafter failing on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure. Those now holding an anomalous position through sentence of a court-martial shall be given constructive service equal to the service of the officer next above them on lineal list who does not hold an anomalous position.

Those who were appointed from Volunteers, in accordance with Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be given constructive service equal to service of officer now next above them on lineal list who was a commissioned officer of Regular Army on Feb. 1, 1901.

Officers of Staff Corps or departments originally appointed to Regular Army in such corps or departments to grade above that of second lieutenant shall be credited with constructive service required to reach such grade of original appointment. Officers of Medical Corps, including dental surgeons, shall also be credited with actual service as Medical Reserve officer or contract surgeon: Provided, That chaplains, dental surgeons, and veterinarians shall not be promoted beyond grade of major.

Officers retired and thereafter restored to active list in accordance with Act of March 4, 1915, shall be credited with constructive service necessary to reach grade to which restored, such constructive service to include any prior active service.

Those who now have more than sufficient credit for promotion to next higher grade shall be promoted as of date of this act.

The President may assign officers to command and duties in such manner as exigencies of service demand, subject to rules

of seniority, provided by this act and existing law, and to laws affecting detached service.

The total number of commissioned officers in any arm, corps or department shall not exceed total number otherwise authorized for said arm, corps or department, to include those on lists of additional and detached officers.

In time of war officers of Regular Army shall have rank, pay and allowances of any advanced grade or office to which they may be properly assigned in either regular or other forces for period of actual service therein, such advanced grade or office to be in conformity with adopted tables of organization of Army.

Nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from Regular Army, or to deprive him of commission he now holds therein, or to deprive him of promotion to which he has already become entitled, or to change status of pay clerks appointed and commissioned as second lieutenants in Q.M. Corps in accordance with Act of June 3, 1916.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 8, 1917.

Mrs. Clark is visiting friends in Baltimore. Mrs. Brewer spent a few days in Rochester last week. Mrs. Dickman called the ladies of the garrison together Tuesday to discuss some form of entertainment for the benefit of the American Red Cross. A moving picture was decided upon and will be given in the gymnasium April 16.

Colonel Rivers returned to the post Thursday and is senior mustering officer with the 4th Regiment of Vermont Militia. Captain Read, 30th Inf., and Captain Goodwin, 2d Cav., are his assistants. Lieut. and Mrs. Mandell arrived from Leavenworth on Wednesday and are moving into quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. McGee. Lieutenants Gillett, Jodwin and Latin have been assigned to this regiment and arrived from Leavenworth on Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. Dickman's dinner guests Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Barry. Mrs. Knauss, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dickman, left for her home in New York on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Purington's dinner guests Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Barry.

A regiment of the Vermont Militia arrived here Friday and are occupying the vacant barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. Barry were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Andrews at dinner on Sunday.

PORTRUSH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., April 4, 1917.

The Portsmouth Navy Yard played an important part in the big preparedness parade in Portsmouth on the evening of March 29. In addition to the yard band, two companies of bluejackets and two companies of marines, the yard workmen marched by ships with nearly 1,500 in line. Each shop had a brass band and one or more floats. There were about 5,000 people in line and the navy yard delegation occupied one entire division. The appearance of so many mechanics from every branch of work at the station gave many of the public their first idea of what Uncle Sam does in the way of manufacturing and building. The carriage at the head of the first division contained Mayor Samuel T. Ladd, of Portsmouth; Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant; Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager; Pay Dir. F. T. Arms, U.S.N.; Col. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., and Major James McE. Huey, U.S.M.C.

In the second carriage were Comdr. W. T. Tarrant, Otto Dowling, Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell, Surg. F. N. Furlong, and Surgeon Smith, U.S.N. The navy yard division was led by Naval Constr. R. P. Schlabaach. The office force of the industrial department made a decided hit with a monster illuminated T square. The electrical workers not only displayed their work in the electrical line, but they produced a miniature submarine with a crew, decorated with lights of red, white and blue. The same colors were borne in the buttonholes of the marching men in little electric lights. The shipfitters turned out to a man and carried a fleet of ten miniature submarines. The boat shop crew, which for years has held the record for excellent work, had a float made to represent the latest of Uncle Sam's fighting craft, the submarine chaser. Everything that goes with this new type of boat in commission was produced on a small scale, even to a wireless set. "The Spirit of '76" float, which headed the machinists, showed Betsy Ross making the American flag, while Uncle Sam stood gazing at the colors as she put them together in "Old Glory." One of the largest floats in the line was that of the navy yard patternmakers, made to represent a miniature pattern shop with a crew at work. The boilermakers were headed by a large float carrying a steam generator under pressure. The pipefitters did not produce a float, but they made up for it in the neat costumes they wore.

The first rivet was driven a few days ago in the keel of the submarine O-1 by Capt. W. L. Howard, commandant, assisted by Lieut. A. S. Dyrst, of the engineering division. Lieut. Comdr. Otto Dowling, shop superintendent, acted as holder and Lieut. D. A. McElduff, of the engineering division, held the rivet. Little James Huey, son of Major James McE. Huey, U.S.M.C., commanding officer at the marine barracks, acted as rivet boy. The officers of the yard and their families were present.

Lieut. Edward F. Green, U.S.N., retired, of Peterborough, N.H., has been assigned to active duty at the enrolment office here. Rear Admiral J. B. Murdoch, of Portsmouth, has returned from a visit in Manchester, N.H. Naval Constr. Ross P. Schlabaach and Mrs. Schlabaach are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Chief Mach. James Quill, U.S.N., retired, of Portsmouth, has been ordered to active duty at the Boston Yard. Capt. W. L. Howard, commandant, was in Concord, N.H., recently in conference with Governor Henry W. Keyes. Pay Dir. H. E. Drury, U.S.N., has reported for duty as assistant supply officer and pay officer, succeeding P.A. Paymr. H. L. Beach, U.S.N., ordered to Boston. Lieut. James Parker, Jr., U.S.N., in charge of the construction of the submarine L-8, has returned to duty after a brief leave.

Naval Constr. E. L. Patch has been making a canvass of Rockland, Me., and vicinity for boats available for service in the motorboat reserve.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 7, 1917.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. James L. Collins, spent Saturday in El Paso, en route from a trip to the West to his station at Fort Sam Houston. While in the city General Pershing was the guest at a luncheon given by A. P. Coles, chairman of the military committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Gen. George Bell was also a guest at the luncheon.

The Cavalry Division of the troops in the El Paso district are making extensive preparations for the gymnastics to be held near this post the latter part of the month. The program will be participated in by both officers and enlisted men.

Lieut. John French Conklin, C.E., has arrived from Washington, D.C., and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. John W. Head. His marriage to Miss Marguerite Heard will take place next week. Major George McMasters, 16th Inf., left this week for Los Angeles for a short visit before reporting for duty at Washington, D.C.

Company K, 4th Texas N.G., left Thursday for Elephant Butte Dam, in New Mexico, to guard that enormous structure. At present the company comprises forty-two men and three officers.

Major Leo H. McMarten, 16th Inf., has arrived from Brownsville. At a recent meeting of the University Club of El Paso Gen. John J. Pershing was elected an honorary member. Arrangements are being made for a military tournament to be held at Washington Park the latter part of the month for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, a branch of which is doing active work at this garrison. The tournament will be in charge of Col. W. D. Beach. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., and little daughters, arrived in El Paso on Friday from the Presidio of

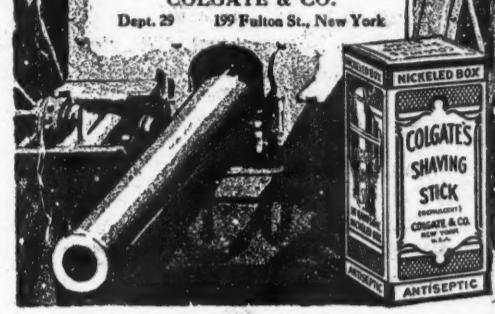
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San Francisco and will spend some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas H. Logan and the Misses Logan.

Major F. Taggart, of the British army, who is in El Paso, delivered a lecture at the Officers' Club of the 2d Infantry and Cavalry on Thursday to the officers of the 2d Infantry and Cavalry Divisions of the district. Major Taggart spoke on trench warfare abroad.

The 20th Infantry, under command of Col. Alfred Hasselbreck, is doing patrol duty this week in the former camp of the 17th Infantry, at Camp Cotton, in the city. Major George Van Horn Mosley arrived in El Paso on Friday and will join his new command, the 5th Field Artillery. Major Mosley was attached to the Pennsylvania National Guard during his tour of duty in the El Paso district.

Under the care of the El Paso Red Cross Chapter, a reading room has been opened in the city for the convenience and comfort of the Regular soldiers. When the large room that had been kept open since last July for the benefit of the Militia was closed in March, Miss Grace V. Logan, assistant manager of the room, inaugurated a movement to have a room somewhere in the city where the Regular enlisted men would feel at home when away from camp and in the city. The National Society at Washington agreed to pay the rent for a room if the local Society could provide the other necessities, so the chairman conferred with Army officers and arrangements have been made to place the house in charge of an Army chaplain and it will be opened to-night.

At the patriotic motor parade held in the city Thursday evening the band of the 16th Infantry furnished the music and led the parade seated in a huge sightseeing car, and the 7th Cavalry band played selections at intervals from its station in front of the Orndorff Hotel. Capt. James W. Furlong, of the motor truck service of the Army, was grand marshal. The Army machine gun cars aroused the enthusiasm of the thousands of spectators.

The Army Auxiliary to the Red Cross met Saturday at the post, to consider whether or not they would join the local chapter or work as an individual unit. On Friday Capt. W. H. Godson, U.S.A., inspected the High School cadet corps to ascertain the facilities the school has for carrying on work prescribed by Order 49 of the Regular Army. Captain Godson recommended that the corps be designated as a junior unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Mrs. Norton E. Wood entertained with bridge on Thursday. The prize was won by Mrs. Leslie J. McNair. Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Howe gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Miss Nellie Bowen, of El Paso. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook were hosts at dinner on Friday for ten. Lieut. T. H. Lee, Capt. James W. Furlong, and Mrs. Norton E. Wood entertained with a dinner at the Officers' Club on Wednesday complimentary to Miss Marguerite Heard.

Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook entertained with a tea on Thursday complimentary to Miss Marguerite Heard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John W. Head. Mrs. William C. Gardiner and Mrs. Horace Stringfellow and Miss Elizabeth Rumbough assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster entertained with a dinner on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. George P. White entertained on Wednesday with a dinner, the party later attending the dance at the Officers' Club house at the post. Col. and Mrs. George D. Moore leave the 20th Infantry post soon for station at Boston.

FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., March 1, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, 31st Inf., gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club last Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Simon B. Buckner, 27th Inf., just arrived from the States. The transport night at the Army and Navy Club, Feb. 15, was a brilliant affair and well attended, there being about 300 reservations for dinner. During the intermissions several entertainments were put on, one of the most interesting being the performance of a number of Benguet Igorots.

Col. Henry M. Morrow gave a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club for Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Col. and Mrs. Winter, Major and Mrs. Connor, Judge and Mrs. Crossfield, Mrs. Sleeper, Mrs. Sperry, Miss Hunter, Miss Winter, Major Darragh, Major Manley and Lieutenant Faymonville. Another party given at the Army and Navy Club was the dinner on Wednesday, with Lieut. Col. Frederic H. Sargent, 31st Inf., as host. Mrs. Koester, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Koester, 9th Cav., is a visitor in Manila and at Fort McKinley this week.

Gen. and Mrs. Hall were hosts at a supper party at the Tea Cup Inn last Saturday for eight. Capt. and Mrs. Everett D. Barlow, Jr., 31st Inf., entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Miss Poore, Miss Fithian, Captain Miller and Lieutenant Morrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank O. Mahin, 31st Inf., entertained at dinner last Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Miss Castell and Lieutenant Reinhardt. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett were hosts at dinner Tuesday in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, U.S.N. There were six tables.

Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Buck, 8th Inf., made a short trip to Los Baños last Sunday, returning to the post the same day. Major Henry M. Bankhead, P.S., commanding officer at Camp

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has been confined to his home in the cantonment for a week with grippe, but is better. Lieut. Lester D. Baker has been relieved from his detail at Koko Head and is back in the post again. Col. and Mrs. James R. McRae entertained with a large dinner at their beautiful home on Kewalo street on Thursday. Their guests from Fort Shafter were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Mrs. Richmond P. Pearson, Major and Mrs. William B. Cochran and Mrs. Palmer.

Major and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln were visitors in the post on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan had one table of bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis on Wednesday. Lieutenant Drake, of Fort Ruger, entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel J. Heidner and their sister, Mrs. McAdams. Mrs. Robert M. Lyon and Master Lydia Lyon have been victims of grippe this week. Both are now regaining their usual health.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn have returned from their trip to Haleiwa, having enjoyed the quiet and rest and the fine bathing. Lieut. Frank A. Sloan is on detail to Koko Head. When Chaplain William R. Scott and family reached San Francisco they found awaiting them the news that their orders for a border station had been changed and their new home was to be at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Edward F. Witsell was a guest at a very large card party given by Mrs. McStocker and Mrs. Mathews at the Country Club on Thursday.

The friends of Major and Mrs. George M. Jamerson are disappointed that the orders sending them back to Honolulu have been revoked and they will not return in the near future. Capt. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice had Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Prudgen, from Schofield Barracks, as guests for dinner on Friday. Col. William Weigel had dinner for Colonel Duffee and Major Lyon on Wednesday. Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum and Miss Isabel Baker were among the Misses McChesney's guests at tea on Thursday. After tea the young ladies devoted themselves to the knitting of sweaters, which is a fad of the moment.

Lieut. Eugene A. Lohman and his mother had as guests on Sunday evening Mrs. Edward F. Witsell, Dr. Harry M. Deiber and Lieut. Edward F. Witsell, Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett's eldest son, Jack, was home from the Military Academy of Honolulu for a week with grippe. While the officers were enjoying the annual West Point dinner at the Moana last Saturday, Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal entertained at her home for a merry party of "post widows." Enjoying the supper were Mesdames Hobley, Lyon, Baker, McClellan and Wheeler. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp dined with Capt. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinecke on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wyman and Master Charlie Wyman were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. S. Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuesten of Boston, Mass., departed on the Wilhelmine on Wednesday for San Francisco. The class in German met with Capt. Alden C. Knowles on Wednesday. Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Mrs. Richmond W. Pearson and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett were Mrs. Benjamin Edger's Fort Shafter guests, when she gave a bridge-luncheon last Thursday. Mrs. Dashiell was the prize-winner.

Mr. Case Dearing and Mr. P. M. Smoot have been taking their examinations for major and captain, respectively, in the Officers' Reserve Corps before the examining board of Fort Shafter, of which Lieut. Col. William R. Dashiell is president. Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg was hostess at a beautiful luncheon on Tuesday for Miss Dorothy Allen. Miss Dorothy Harker and Miss Marie Ballentyne. Dining with Mrs. William E. Cochran on Wednesday were Mrs. Edward F. Witsell, and the latter party motored down and enjoyed the performance at the Bijou.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp had as dinner guests on Sunday Dr. and Mrs. Bernhardt K. Strumberg and their family. Mrs. Duemer's mother, Mrs. Baruth, is leaving on the coast steamer next Tuesday. Mrs. Alden C. Knowles was at the wharf on Wednesday, bidding adieu to her friends, Mrs. Bland, Miss Freer and Mrs. Hummison, who sailed that day for San Francisco on the Wilhelmine.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum gave a jolly dinner on Friday for Miss Katherine Treat, of Schofield Barracks; Miss Ruth Anderson, of Honolulu; Lieut. William H. Britton, Lieut. Robert G. Guyer and Lieut. Robert A. Sharer. Later Miss Rosenbaum took her guests up to headquarters for the informal hop. Lieut. George M. Halloran is confined to his home with grippe.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 26, 1917.

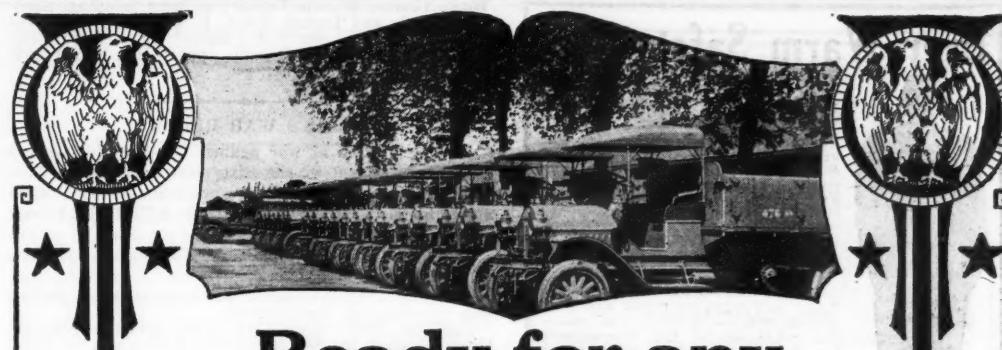
Capt. and Mrs. Partello had as recent dinner guests Capt. Clinton Russell, who arrived on the Isthmus about two weeks ago as one of the pioneer aviators of the Zone, and Mrs. Russell and Mrs. T. G. Lanphier. The following night Lieut. William E. Larned dined with them. He expects to sail next week on the transport en route to station at San Antonio, Texas. Lieutenant Erck, on sick report for some months, has been ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital, and he and Mrs. Erck will sail on the transport, as does Lieut. Paul Murray, who is going to marry Miss Elizabeth D. Smith, of Piqua, Ohio, expecting to return with his bride on the return trip of the same boat.

Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Mrs. Herman Glade, Mrs. Wilford Twyman and the Misses Johnson were guests at a bridge-luncheon given on Wednesday by Mrs. Charles Keller, of Camp Gaillard, in honor of Miss Edith Ellis, house guest of Mrs. Bugbee. Mrs. Bugbee won high score. Mrs. H. Huntington and Mrs. Herman Glade were entertained by Mrs. Roberts, of Fort Randolph, at the Washington Hotel at a bridge-luncheon on Tuesday, and on Thursday they were guests of honor at a luncheon and bridge given by Mrs. Charles C. Mann, of Colon.

Two more luncheons and showers were given during the week for Miss Cornelius Johnson. On Tuesday Mrs. Adolph H. Huguet entertained for her at luncheon and a linen shower. After all were seated the mail orderly appeared with his bag full of mail and in his customary manner called out, "Mail," whereupon the guests, who had previously been let into the secret, begged if he would let them have their mail there, in order to keep Miss Johnson from being suspicious, and to this he readily consented (post-cards for all having been provided), but when package after package was delivered to her, it began to dawn upon her that the orderly was only acting a part and assisting in this linen shower. A large bowl of delicate white flowers and green ferns formed the centerpiece of a beautifully laid table for fourteen, and radiating from this were streamers of pink ribbon, terminating in tiny vases filled with the same flowers as in the center. Billows of white tulle encircled the flowers, from which peeped the place-cards in the shape of cunning kewpies to represent wed-brides, done in water colors. A guessing contest was enjoyed and Miss Ellis was awarded a prize. Besides the honored guest and Miss Ellis, those present were Mesdames Muir, Caffery and Rutherford, of Gatun; Misses Krayenbuhl and Clagett, of Camp Otis; Miss Elizabeth Johnson and Mesdames Partello, Wiley, O'Brien, Bugbee and Lanphier.

A luncheon and kitchen shower were given for Miss Johnson on Thursday by Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, when the hostess had provided dish towels, dust cloths and holders for irons and pots to be hemmed and made by the guests, and at the end of the morning's work a large supply of these useful articles were ready for the young housekeeper's use. An old woman, made from a floor mop, whose head was of the strings of the mop, arms of rolling-pin and steak beater, body of the handle, who wore a strainer for a cap, and a gingham apron and was adorned with strings of clothes-pins, kitchen spoons and scrubbing brushes, was present to greet her future mistress and to welcome the guests, every part of this wonderful creature to be put to excellent use in future days. Besides most of the ladies of the garrison, Mrs. O'Brien had as her guests Mesdames Henry G. Learnard and Oliver Edwards, from Quarry Heights, and Mesdames Paul Larned, Kennedy and Hill, and Miss Clagett, of Camp Otis.

Mrs. W. R. Klingensmith, who just arrived with her husband, Dr. Klingensmith, on the last transport, on Saturday received the news of the serious illness of her mother at her home in Arkansas, and the following day she received a cable with news of the death of her mother, so she left immediately, sailing on the United Fruit Company's boat for New Orleans on Sunday. Mrs. T. G. Lanphier and little son on Thursday joined Lieutenant Lanphier at Gatun, where they are now



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stationed with the 33d Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery and little Cora were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wiley last week. Capt. George Edgerly, of Gatun, dined with Capt. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman at Pedro Miguel on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wilford Twyman came over on Wednesday and was overnight guest of Mrs. S. H. Hopson, Commander Campbell, in command of the cruiser Charleston, invited all the Boy Scouts on the Isthmus to make the trip through the canal with him on Friday and among the large number who enjoyed this wonderful trip were Oliver Edwards, Richard Moss and Wilford Twyman. Major George E. Baltzell and little Miss Elizabeth Justice, who have both been quite ill with fever in the Ancon Hospital, are now back in the post and convalescing nicely.

A most creditable and very enjoyable horse show was given under auspices of the mounted Service organizations at Corozal on Friday and Saturday of the past week. It was participated in by the officers, wives, sisters and daughters of officers and enlisted men, and private mounts. Government horses, ponies and mules were entered. Beautiful cups and trophies were presented. It was quite a social event in Army circles, and the Service people from all over the Zone filled both grand stands on both days. A luncheon was served at the Japanese tea room on Saturday to many attending the show, and that evening at the Tivoli the dance was somewhat of an equestrian affair, as many had remained over in their riding togs and the talk of the evening was full of the two days' horse show that had just come to a close.

Mrs. W. D. Wills spent eight days with Mrs. Harry L. Ferguson, at Colon. Mrs. S. H. Hopson and Master Billy Hoppson spent three days at the Masonic Temple in Colon, to be near Captain Hobson, who is in camp on the Atlantic side. Mrs. Hopson had with her there as her guest for over Sunday Mrs. Herman, of Balboa Heights, Mr. Herman joining them yesterday for dinner. At a large dinner at Hotel Tivoli on Saturday Major and Mrs. B. W. Clayton entertained in honor of Miss Cornelia Johnson and Capt. Charles A. Dravo.

Chaplain Miller continues to make the Sunday evening song services at the post chapel pleasant, interesting and helpful, providing on most occasions special speakers, and Mrs. Miller, with her wonderfully beautiful voice, sings a solo at each service. At the recent field maneuvers the Chaplain added much to the men's pleasure by providing reading tents and many amusements to while away the leisure hours of the evenings.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of Army and Navy Journal, published at New York, N.Y., for April 1, 1917.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared William A. Kitts, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Army and Navy Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Sec. 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Name of publisher, W. C. and F. P. Church, Inc., post-office address, 20 Vesey street, New York city; editor, William C. Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; managing editor, Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

W. C. and F. P. Church, Inc., 20 Vesey street, New York city; W. C. Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city; Willard Church, 20 Vesey street, New York city.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this

affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM A. KITTS, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of April, 1917.

THOS. J. FARRELL, Notary Public, Kings county. Cert. filed in New York county. No. 14.

(My commission expires March 21, 1918.)

NAVY WINS FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP.

In spite of the fact that two of its best men were missing, due to receiving commissions as ensigns, the team from the U.S. Naval Academy had only a sporting difficulty in winning the championship in the annual inter-collegiate fencing championships held in the Hotel Astor, New York city, on April 7 and 8. The one opponent that pressed the Navy for team honors was Harvard, but the midshipmen would not be denied and came out victorious, T. P. Jeter being the individual winner, taking eleven bouts out of twelve; and J. E. Kiernan winning the saber championship, taking every one of the six bouts each contestant had to play through. The team victory with the foils was won for the Navy by R. D. De Kay who, after winning six bouts and losing six, unexpectedly beat S. W. Alison, of Columbia, which gave the Navy the winning point. The bouts took place both afternoon and evening of Good Friday and Easter Saturday and were witnessed by large audiences. The summary:

TEAM SCORES.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Navy	27	9
Harvard	26	10
Columbia	18	18
Yale	16	20
Pennsylvania	3	33

SABER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Won.	Lost.
6	0
5	1
4	2
3	3
2	4
1	5
0	6

INDIVIDUAL SERIES.

T. P. Jeter, Navy	11	1
R. T. Gallemore, Navy	10	2
S. W. Allison, Columbia	9	3
W. H. Russell, Harvard	9	3
E. R. Gay, Harvard	9	3
R. S. Crimmins, Harvard	8	4
R. P. Pfieger, Yale	8	4
C. Icaza, Yale	6	6
R. D. De Kay, Navy	6	6
L. Armand, Columbia	5	7
S. Valentine, Jr., Columbia	4	8
G. B. Patterson, Pennsylvania	2	7
A. W. Crosby, Yale	2	7
M. J. Hess, Pennsylvania	1	11
B. P. Kaufmann, Pennsylvania	0	12
D. Falloon, Pennsylvania	0	3
F. S. Curtis, Yale	0	3

GERMAN COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

Information brought by the French sailing ship Cambonne, arriving at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on March 30, 1917, shows, beyond doubt, that a German commerce destroyer in addition to the Moewe had managed to gain the high seas, escaping from Germany via the Arctic ocean route. The Cambonne landed at Rio Janeiro 283 men and two women prisoners taken by the commerce destroyer in question, the Seeadler (Sea Eagle) from allied vessels captured and destroyed by her in the South Atlantic. The women were the wives of captains of vessels destroyed.

The Seeadler is described as an innocent-looking three-masted square rigged sailing ship of about 3,000 tons equipped in addition to her sail with oil or gas engines, capable of driving her at twelve knots. Her appearance

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disarmed all suspicion and at least eleven allied merchant ships were destroyed by the disguised German raider. The men of the destroyed ships were taken aboard the Seeadler, which also took such part of the cargo as was desired. The prisoners report that they were not unkindly treated.

After the Seeadler became too crowded with prisoners they were put aboard the captured French sailing ship Cambonne, whose top masts were cut down and some of her sails taken away in order that she might not reach port too quickly to give news about the Seeadler. The vessels captured were destroyed by bombs or gunfire.

CANAL ZONE HORSE SHOW.

Under the auspices of the mounted service organizations of the U.S. Army stationed in the Canal Zone, a two days' horse show was given at Corozal on March 23 and 24 that brought out a long list of entries for the twenty events, which had been arranged by Capt. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., and Capt. Leroy P. Collins, 4th F.A. Special boxes had been set apart in the grandstand for President Valdes, of Panama; Governor Hardinge, the American Minister, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and were all draped with appropriate colors. President Valdes was escorted to Corozal by Troop A, 12th U.S. Cav., and a section of the Panama mounted police, General Edwards welcoming the president at the entrance to the grandstand.

The outstanding features of the first day's program were the ladies' musical ride, conducted by Captain Collins, and the tandem driving squad, under command of Capt. F. B. Edwards. Lieut. E. P. Parker created a sensation in the ladies' jumping event by entering the contest dressed in a woman's riding habit and headdress; the latter he removed after he had worked his surprise to the proper point. On the second day Battery E, 4th F.A., furnished a lively entertainment for the throng of spectators by dissembling an assembled 3-inch gun, packing it on mules, running fifty yards, unpacking, assembling and firing a shot in forty-five seconds.

Those entertaining box parties were Lieut. Col. Leroy S. Lyon, Capt. A. U. Faulkner, Capt. Alden F. Brewster, Capt. Sidney L. Chappell, Col. John S. Mallory, Lieut. Col. D. F. Duval, Major B. T. Clayton, Capt. C. R. Castlen, Capt. F. B. Edwards, Captain Collins, Capt. Charles H. Patterson, Major A. G. Lott, Major W. D. Anderson, Lieut. John D. Kelly and Lieut. Roy O. Henry.

The classes, winners of first prize and their riders follow: Enlisted men's mounts: Cad, Sergt. Otto Coppock, Troop C, 12th Cav.; Service pony, government: Red Buck, Pvt. James W. Holton, Hqrs. Co., 4th F.A.; ladies' three-gaited saddle: Highland Marksmen, Mrs. C. R. Castlen; Panama mounted police: David Solis; Service pony, private: Babe, Lieut. E. P. Parker, 4th F.A.; ladies' jumping, Andy McKay, Mrs. C. R. Castlen; three-gaited saddle: Ranger, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th F.A.; military jumping, officers: Texas, Lieut. Col. Leroy S. Lyon, 4th F.A.; model Service Cavalry horse: Oscar, Troop B, 12th Cav.; model pack mule: Mabel, Machine-gun Co., 33d Inf.; boys' ponies: Diogenes, Jack Brewster; officers' chargers: Ranger, Capt. L. P. Collins, 4th F.A.; military jumping, enlisted men: Cafe, Sergt. M. L. Catron, Troop C, 12th Cav.; girls' ponies: Greyling, Frances Edwards; children's ponies, open:

Wally Greene, Marthe Pousser; military jumping, pairs: San Angelo and Legard, Lieut. E. P. Parker and Capt. Leroy P. Collins, 4th F.A.; ladies' pony class: Babe, Mrs. C. R. Castlen; high jump, open to all: San Angelo, Lieut. E. P. Parker, F.A.

APRIL'S WAR RECORD.

The declaration of war against the Imperial German government passed by the Sixty-fifth Congress on April 6, adds another to the list of wars begun by the United States in the month of April. From 1775 to 1914 these historic events are:

April 19, 1775.—Revolutionary War started by battle of Lexington, Mass.

April 25, 1812.—American privateer captures British brig, precipitating War of 1812.

April 24, 1846.—First fight in the Mexican War, between General Taylor's force and detachment of Mexicans.

April 12, 1861.—Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, bombarded, beginning the Civil War.

April 9, 1865.—Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox to General Grant, ending the Civil War.

April 25, 1898.—President McKinley, in a message to Congress, declared that a state of war with Spain existed.

April 19, 1914.—Ultimatum to Huerta, followed by landing of American force at Vera Cruz.

NEW ARMY NON-COM. STAFF OFFICERS.

The following is a list, alphabetically arranged under each examination, of new non-commissioned staff officers who have passed examinations for appointment in the Army. The list, however, does not show the soldiers' standing on the eligible lists. It is impossible to state when any of the men named will be appointed, as that depends entirely on the occurrence of vacancies:

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT, SENIOR GRADE, ENGINEER OF MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Harry Difffenbaugh Hawthorne C. Gray Allen W. Pollitt James E. Fauno Theodore Kelly

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT, SENIOR GRADE, INSTRUCTOR Q.M. SCHOOL.

Charles A. Coe William M. Larner Walter L. Shearman Geo. B. Crommelin Leroy Lewis Jacob H. Spangler Otto Englemlin Norman Macleod Berndt Widdell Richard Gibbons Ernest A. Reynolds Wm. F. Wiscombe George H. Hahn John S. Scally George H. Zautner James S. Harvey Eber I. Sharp

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT, SENIOR GRADE, INSPECTOR OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

John H. Adams Elmer Hostetter Leroy H. Palmer John L. Armstrong William A. Hunter Peter Petersen Charles Bader Asa Irwin James P. Quinn Francis Bergert Herbert L. Jackson R. Raymond Edward L. Batterson Wallace J. Jaka George W. Rees Walter Reichardt Jonas F. Bittner Frank Jansen William Reuter Walter Board George D. Kees Ernest A. Reynolds James F. Brennan Thomas B. Keenedy Frank A. Kidwell Joseph Schwar Philip E. Cantlon Arthur L. Koch Peter Shemovsky William Cassidy Otto Koenig Wade Simonton Frank H. Chapman Charles H. Kunz Oliver T. Simpson Francis Christian Matthews Legendre Byron K. Smith Harry Corcoran Leroy Lewis William D. Smith James M. Craven Marcus A. Lewis John H. Stern John Donohue Thomas T. Long George B. Szabelski Robert C. Easton James Mageean Albert Tague Samuel H. Edwards John L. Maher Joseph C. Taylor Charles B. Franke Stephen B. Massey Benjamin F. Thomas Melvin R. Ginn Juan Maysonet Karl J. Thompson Dennis McSweeney John F. Thompson John Hafner Edward Miller Charles Van Buren Cyrus W. Haney Marion L. Mitchell John W. Vogel Rufus H. Morris Paul Whitlock George H. Harrell Alexander Newman John Winkler Frederick Hennecke Alexander M. Owens Hugo Winkler Henry C. Hensley Daniel O'Connel James F. Woods William E. Hill Maurice O'Connor H. C. Ch. Zimmerman

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT, Q.M. CORPS.

James H. Barbin Frank J. Hanabergh Jacques M. Morrell Henry B. Barry Frank O. Hanson John J. O'Donohue Ernest Berkel Max Heisig Thomas O. Olson Lorenz R. Holmes Franklin Overheiser William Bowman Ira J. Hooks Alexander J. Petit William J. Briscoe James L. Houston Ray E. Quigley Egbert J. Buckbee Hans C. Johansen John B. Rooney Charles T. Burk William P. Johnson John H. Rose Harry L. Burns Patrick Kelly Herman G. Seyler James J. Byrne John A. King Turner R. Sharp Gwynne Conrad Herman C. Keiber Timothy Shea Joseph S. Cook Louis Kutz John S. South Harry M. Culp Jacob Lambrecht William K. Sump Andrew C. Larsen Michael Surerus Harry H. Ellis Jno. N. McNaughton John P. Tillman Alfred Filler John B. Magruder George R. White Custer Fribley Charles C. Metz Fred T. Yount

According to the San Antonio (Texas) Express, that city will undoubtedly be the home of a big army of volunteers within the very near future. "It is possible," says the Express, "that 50,000 men will be stationed here for training and it is more than probable that at least 25,000 will be here shortly after the passage of the President's suggested measure, providing for the immediate mobilization of 500,000 men for the handling of the present crisis. The Southern Department includes one-tenth of the population of the United States and, as the recruiting is apportioned according to population, this will bring the recruiting of 50,000 men into the jurisdiction of this department. According to Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Chief of Staff, and Col. H. L. Rogers, chief Q.M., the department would not station the men at points outside of San Antonio, as it would be the plan to keep the camps as near the base of supplies as would be possible. The facilities in San Antonio for handling the troops would be far ahead of those of any other city in this department, and the local officers believe that in case of a call for men this will be the training point for the Southern Department. The Medical Department also is prepared to take care of a large force. Col. Walter D. McCaw, chief surgeon, stated on April 4 that with the nurses, doctors and equipment now at hand, he could take care of an army of 50,000 here without any trouble. More than 50,000 horses and mules are on hand at the remount station at Fort Sam Houston and at the branch at Leon Springs. Orders were received by Colonel Rogers to ship animals to other departments, where the Guard mobilization demands the supplying of mules and horses. This first order will mean the shipping of about 5,000 animals immediately. The movement already has started, and the officers of the Quartermaster Corps were busy arranging for railroad cars, etc., in order that the shipping can

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be done as rapidly as possible. One of the first shipments will be made to Montgomery, Ala., it being ordered that the 1st Alabama Cavalry, mobilized at that city, be supplied. The Alabama Cavalry was stationed at Camp Wilson and only two weeks ago left here for the home station. The motor truck department is ready to handle a large army and at this time there are twenty-five companies of thirty-three trucks each, in service at Fort Sam Houston. In all there are 3,000 motor trucks in this department, and most of the companies are in storage at the local post. All of these, however, are in the best of condition and ready to be put in service at a moment's notice, according to Major John F. Madden, who is in charge of transportation.

Oscar King Davis, who writes in the New York Times, thinks that the question of the prolongation of the war by Germany may prove to be more a matter of potatoes than of men, guns or munitions. The Germans are enormous consumers of potatoes, averaging twenty-five pounds per week per person, or six medium-sized potatoes for every person in Germany for each meal. In 1913 Germany produced more than 54,000,000 tons of potatoes. The crop of 1916 is estimated by Mr. Davis at 23,000,000 tons, or even less, and "the crop was of exceptionally poor quality and is not keeping well. The growing season of 1916 in Germany was one of constant rain. The fields were little more than bogs. It was late before potatoes could be planted and then they had to grow in mud lakes rather than in good, well cultivated fields. The result was that there were not half as many potatoes, and what there were did not come half way up to standard size. Moreover, they came to the surface of the soil in the hills and were tinged with the sun, and to crown all there was the blight. Soggy potatoes will not keep under good conditions, but the German potatoes of last year's crop did not even have good keeping conditions. Being soggy and blighted they were filled with a natural predisposition to rot, and in an appalling proportion they seem to have fulfilled their predisposition."

"For a long time," said the fat plumber, "I have been trying to locate the most unlucky gink in the whole world."

"And now—"

"I have found him at last."

The thin carpenter showed curiosity.

"He is a soldier down on the border," the fat plumber continued.

"Do you mean that you think all of the boys down

there are to be pitied?"

"I should say not!"

"Then you have to furnish a diagram with your joke."

"This particular soldier is wealthy and has everything he wants, back home."

"And still he is unlucky."

"Yes. He wrote to his wife, one day, and told her she ought to do something for the boys at the front."

"Yes—"

"And the wife immediately bought 500 fresh fish and had them shipped to the border."

"That was fine of her."

"Now comes the unlucky part."

"I have been waiting for that."

"On the very day that the consignment reached the

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company the woman's husband happened to be assigned to duty in the mess tent—

"Yes—"

"And blamed if he didn't have to clean every one of those 500 fish."—Youngstown Telegram.

Of interest at this time are some remarks recently made by Commodore Lionel Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, of attacks by Teutonic submarines on merchant ships without warning. Out of thirty-two attacks, he said, twenty-seven were successful, twenty-two of the ships being sunk and five damaged and beached. Of the five unsuccessful attacks, in two the torpedo missed ahead, in one it missed astern, and in two the periscope was sighted and the torpedo avoided. "The important point to note," says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, England, "is that, according to Commodore Halsey, out of the twenty-seven attacks, in twenty-one cases the ships were not zig-zagging. There could be no stronger testimony to the importance of merchant ships within dangerous areas resorting to frequent changes of course and speed as a means of baffling the U-boats. The Fourth Sea Lord expressed the hope that the information he had given would be circulated, so that every captain of a ship leaving the British Isles might be able to see what happened, as it was a very good example of the vital importance of zig-zagging with discretion. It would certainly seem that in many cases the adoption of such tactics is as valuable as the possession of a gun."

In an article describing the present litigation for the control of the du Pont Powder Company the New York Sun says: "The company is capitalized at \$240,000,000, but at the rate the stock is now selling the property is worth more than \$800,000,000. Last year the profits of the concern were at the rate of \$10,000 an hour for every hour, night and day, Sundays and holidays, and every month they were more than \$7,000,000. For the year they were very nearly \$90,000,000. Before the war the number of employees was about 5,000. Now more than 50,000 men and women are on the company's rolls. 'Molons' of such huge size have been cut that they have

made ordinary distributions of gains even by war brides seem petty. Plans have been perfected whereby, even if the war ends and the demand for explosives is greatly curtailed, the manufacture of the implements of peace will be carried forward on such a huge scale that the profits will not be appreciably diminished."

If the following story did not come in an official statement from the Russian war office it might seem like a bit of war fiction. It reads: "On the Black Sea on March 27, during a raid by our seaplanes on Derkaz, one of them was hit by the enemy. The petrol tank being punctured the machine was compelled to descend. The aviators, Lieutenant Sergeev and sub-Lieutenant Tur, seeing a Turkish schooner, attacked it by opening machine gun fire. The crew thereupon left the schooner. Our aviators, having sunk their machine after taking from it the compass, machine gun and valuable belongings, boarded the schooner and set sail for our shores. They encountered a heavy storm during their adventure, but arrived with the schooner at the Duanlidatch Peninsula. From this place our aviators returned to Sebastopol on a torpedo boat. The only provisions available on the schooner consisted of a few pieces of bread, and a little fresh water."

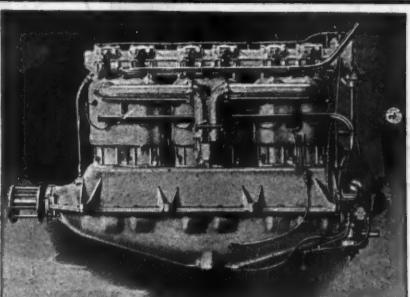
The five Germans and one American who were convicted of making cargo-firing bombs on the deck of the liner Friedrich der Grosse in New York harbor were sentenced by Judge Van Vleet on April 6 in the U.S. District Court in that city. Capt. Charles von Kleist was sentenced to two years in Atlanta Prison with a \$5,000 fine; Karl Schmidt, chief engineer of the liner, received the same sentence; and the four junior engineers of the ship, Carl Becker, Friedrich Karbade, George Praedel and William Paradis, were fined \$500 each and sentenced to six months apiece in the Mercer County, N.J., prison. Pending appeal, bail for von Kleist was set at \$15,000 and for the others at \$5,000 apiece.

An interesting detail of possible "war finance" comes from New York. The American Committee on War Finance, organized in that city, is securing signatures to a petition asking Congress to enact legislation (1) preventing anyone having an income of more than \$100,000 per year during the war—this to be accomplished by a graduated income tax, beginning with two and one half percent on \$5,000; (2) prohibiting a profit of more than three and one-half percent on supplies (and transportation) sold to the government for war purposes; (3) prohibiting wholesalers and retailers from exacting a larger profit than six percent on basic necessities of life.

Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye report the following patents issued during the week ending March 20, 1917: Antenna structure on aeroplanes for wireless signaling, No. 1,219,550; apparatus for transporting submarine torpedoboats overland, No. 1,219,647; safety device for submarine boats, No. 1,219,667; bullet, No. 1,219,742; safety-signal for firearms, No. 1,219,896; flying machine, No. 1,219,616; gun-lock, No. 1,219,964; mine-catcher and ship-protector, No. 1,219,929; projectile, No. 1,219,724; ship-protecting device, No. 1,219,692; torpedo and submarine guard, No. 1,219,879; instrument for use in topography, No. 1,219,430, Alfred W. Bjornstad, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Garnet Hughes, only son of Sir Sam Hughes, has accepted the offer of the War Office and the Canadian government to take command of the 5th Canadian Division, now being organized in England. He has been promoted to be major general and was transferred from his position with the 1st Division on the understanding that the 5th Division is to be a "fighting" division and not merely a reserve division in France. The new major general is only thirty-five years old. He went overseas as a colonel in command of one of the battalions in the first contingent.

It will be a satisfaction to those who appreciate the services and admire the character of the faithful and enduring Army mule to learn that he has been seen by Miss Clements, the priestess of the White Rose Spiritualist Church, of New York, browsing among his fellows on a mossy bank beyond Jordan, where the souls of mules browse. "Why, mules are spirits and have souls as much as you have," Miss Clements insisted, when the magistrate before whom she was arraigned for some infraction of law,



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balked at accepting this combination of metaphysics and natural history.

Gen. Ferdinand Foch, of the French army, the hero of the battle of the Marne, has been detached from active service, according to an official announcement of April 5. It is not known definitely whether General Foch has been assigned to some special political or military mission or whether he has been placed on the reserve through ill health and as having reached the age limit. He is succeeded as general of division by General Laboria, formerly chief of brigade.

Announcement was made in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 31, that despite a scarcity of labor, both skilled and unskilled, and the large requirements of the United States Government, American shipbuilders have assured agents of the Cunard Steamship Company they could meet the company's specifications for 114 passenger steamers at an approximate cost of \$120,000,000.

"Are you in favor of preparedness?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I refuse to be interviewed any further on the subject. The greatest obstacle to preparedness I know of is standing around talking about it."—Washington Star.

"Bobbie, run over to the next-door neighbor and take what eggs and butter you find in the refrigerator."

"But isn't that stealing?"

"Certainly not. They are pacifists and expect it."—Life.

Captain—"Have you changed the guard yet?"

The newchum junior—"No, sir; the old guard was doing the job so well, sir, I thought I'd let 'em stay on, sir."—Sydney Bulletin.

Germany might foil the carefully laid plans of the United States Navy by withdrawing all her U-boats.—Philadelphia North American.

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